n inst , Stephen Clary, infanta is H. Brown, Jr. ce, 496 Belden-av., on Sunday, t the residence of her method Clark-st., Miss Lizzie Box

to-day, at 1 p. m., by Richard O., son of Edward P. year and 4 months.
of parents, 184 Fulton-st., at cos to Graceland. Relative at Sopt. 19, at 12:30 a. m. Mn.

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s and Furnaces. HOME PARLOR STOVES.

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HE P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

LOAM of WATER. It has been decided at physicians that this is the most of curs of all diseases of the Edge, and we can show more positive poor in the U.S. Call for one of at 121 Persporast, Chicago.

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NER HOUSE,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1874.

DRESS GOODS.

VOLUME 28.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 21, LARGE LINES

Prench, English, and German Dress Goods, selected with great care, and imported expressly for our Retail Trade. Ladies will find amongst these goods DECIDED NOVEL-TIES, never before brought into the American market. Many of them American market. Many of this were manufactured expressly for FIELD, LEITER & CO., and cannot be obtained elsewhere; and surpass in styles, colorings, and quality any previous importation. We ty any previous importation. We mertion a few fabrics most suitable for POLONAISE:

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An entirely new, rich, and elegant Also, a magnificent line of SILK TISSUES, GRENADINES, GAZE DE CHUMBERRYS, &c., &c., for Overdresses and Evening Wear.

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EXPOSITION.

Exposition!

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The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition congratulate the citizens of Chicago and the Northwest on the unqualified success of the Second Annual Exhibition, both as regards the exhi- Louisiana? bition itself and also the attendance. The Departments are now complete and the display in all respects surpasses that of anything of the kind ever seen in this country.

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trens and Strangers are invited to call at the office of BROWN BROTHERS Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., M any time, and see our "SPRINKLERS" in act

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26 Burling-slip. New York REAL ESTATE. GO TO MORGAN PARK

THE SOUTH.

Condition of Affairs in Louisiana and Alabama.

Interviews with C. H. Walker and United States Marshal Healy.

Outrageous Taxation in the Pelican State--- Unanimity of the Whites.

How Outrages Are Manufactured --- A Military Government Desired.

The Marshal Thinks there Will Be No Trouble in Alabama.

Taxes in That State.

His Statement Concerning

The Democrats Responsible for All the Disturbances.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hartzell, a

Southern Man, on the Situation. Letter from a Northern Re-

publican in New Orleans.

What He Thinks of the Popular Uprising Against Kellogg.

Advices from Gibson County, Tenn.

Narrative of the Recent Troubles There. and Statement of the Present Condition of Affairs.

LOUISIANA. The condition of things in Louisians is at resent the subject of conversation everywhere, and anything relating to that admittedly distressed State will doubtless be read with interest. An opportunity to secure reliable information presented itself to a TRIBUNE reporter ye terday, and it was taken advantage of. The genleman interviewed was Mr. Charles H. Walker, former resident in this city, but who now lives on a large sugar-plantation in the Teche country. He is here on a visit to his brother Mr.

George C. Walker, and readily answered every PUBLIC SENTIMENT. Mr. Walker-In our country the white people

are almost unanimously opposed to this Kellogg Government. I know but very few who do not denounce the usurpation.

Reporter—What cause for complaint have

Mr. Walker-They complain of high taxation : that the returns in the last election were unfair; and they have no faith in the men who are gov-

erning them. Reporter-What is the State tax? Mr. Walker-In the Parish of St. Mary it is

41/4 mills. Reporter-Is the rate larger now than under the previous Administration?

Mr. Walker—I think not; but it is much larger than it was before the War, and the country is not able to stand it. A great deal of the land does not yield enough income to pay the taxes. Nearly one-half of the State is returned delignment for non-payment for the state.

elinquent for non-payment of taxes.

Reporter—Does that 14½ mills cover persons roperty?
Mr. Walker—Yes, both real and personal. Mr. Walker—1es, both real and personal.

Reporter—How much are the parish taxes?

Mr. Walker—They vary from 9 to 17 mills.

In the cities there are additional taxes.

THE TWO BACES.

Reporter—Do the whites and negroes get

along well together?

Mr. Walker—They are perfectly friendly;
there has been no trouble between them as far
as my experience goes.

Reporter—Is there any danger of a war of

Mr. Walker—No; there cannot be any. The negroes are kindly disposed unless they are interfered with by designing persons.

Reporter—Do they work stradily?

Mr. Walker—They work very well unless they are told to stop by the men who want their votes.

rotes.

Reporter—Do these "designing people" cir-ulate among them much?

Mr. Walker—Yes, and advise them to join

THE POLITICAL CLUBS.

Reporter—Do many of the negroes belong to such organizations?

Mr. Walker—Yes, and about election time they become excited, and do not work as well as when no election is expected.

Reporter—Who are these men who " advise " them?

Reporter—Who are these men who "advise" them?

Mr. Walker—They are negroes who are paid by persons who want to get into office. Let me read you an extract from the New Orleans Republican on that point:

By the time the negroes become thoroughly frightened and fairly aroused, there will arise a meiancholy wail all over the State that there are no laborers to gather the crops. The laborers in St. Martin, Caddo, Claiborne, and some other parishes eught, now to instantly leave the plantations and seek a place of safety. Every day's work they put in only adds to the ability of their oppressors to keep up the war.

The men running for office—say Sheriff or County Clerk—pay some leading negro to go among the hands, and he urges them to vote for his principal, and gets them to join the clubs.

Reporter—Do the office-seekers of both parties do that?

Mr. Walker—No; it is done by what we call

"CAPPET-BAGGERS."

Mr. Walker—No: it is done by what we call

""CARPET-BAGGERS."

Reporter—In your opinion, then, it is they
who cause all the trouble?

Mr. Walker—Yes. The people do not call
Northern men who go there and buy property,
and increase the wealth of the State, "carpetbaggers:" and they do not care how such mea
vote. Only those are called "carpet-baggers"
who go among the negroes and solicit their votes,
and, when they get into office, steal from the
people.

people.

Reporter—Is there much stealing done?

Mr. Walker—Yes.

Reporter—What evidence is there of it?

Mr. Walker—The State debt has been increased
tastle \$9,000,000 sinde the War, and we have

to such of railway, or of canal, or even a

State-House, to show for it. The State-House now used is rented. Then the parish taxes are high, and we have no roads or bridges. The money collected is used by the office-holders for their own purposes. Let me give you an INSTANCE OF BARE-FACED BOBBERY which came out in the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce the other day: A railroad was to be constructed from Vermilionville to Shreveport, and the State was to give \$2,500,000 of its bonds to the company. The President of the road wrote to the Engineer that the work must be commenced before the 20th of October. A few shovelfuls of earth were thrown up, and the Governor turned over the bonds to the company.

pany.

Reporter—Has no work been done since?

Mr. Waiker—No; but the bonds were taken by
the Company, and the State is responsible for
their payment. An injunction was issued to
prevent the payment of the interest; but a funding bill was passed by the Legislature last winter, and it is left to the Funding Commissioners
to say whether the bonds shall be redeemed. If
they recognize the bonds the people will have no
redress; and we are afraid they will, as the Commissioners are carpet-baggers.

nissioners are carpet-baggers.
WILL THEY SUBMIT?
Reporter—Do you think the people will submit

Reporter—Do you think the people will submit to Kellogg's Government?

Mr. Walker—I do not, unless they are compelled to by Federal tayonets.

Reporter—Unless troops are kept there another outbreak will take place?

Mr. Walker—Yes, if they try to reinstate the arish officers who were sent off by the people.

Reporter—Would they not "grin and boar" the gang until the next election?

Mr. Walker—Perhass they would Kellogg, but Mr. Walker—Perhaps they would Kellogg, but not the parish officers—the Tax-Collectors, and

not the parish officers—the Tax-Collectors, and Sheriffs, and Judges.

Reporter—Are they "carpet-baggers?"

Mr. Walker—The majority of them are, and they are big thieves. There is a law that no parish can levy a tax larger than the State tax, unless by a direct vote of the people of the parish; yet, in the Parish of Nacogdoches, they levied a tax much larger than the State tax, and the carpet-baggers, who are Judges in the courts, refused to issue an injunction testraining its collection. The property was sold, and was bought in by the office-holders, and, as there was no other remedy, the people turned the robbers out of office and sent them away. They were practically confiscating the property, as they were extended contrary to law. he property, as they were acting contrary to law. Reporter—Is there apytning else the people

omplain of?
Mr. Walker—I have told you the principal complaints. They look upon the whole Kellogg Government as a pack of thieves. Reporter—And are determined to get rid of

them?

Mr. Walker—Yes.

IN THE MAJORITY.

Reporter—Do the opponents of Kellogg think they have a majority in the State?

Mr. Walker—They undouttedly would have, if there was a fair election. There is a difference of 3,000 in favor of the colored people, but the white vote is larger than that of the negroes, and, while a great many negroes would not vote at all, a large number of the bester class would vote the white ticket. If we had a Government of the people in Louisiana, there would be no trouble at all. Nine-tenths of the land is owned by white people, and they do not want war, beby white people, and they do not want war, because it is against their interests. They want peace, and negro labor, as it is the only labor they can get. THE WHITE LEAGUERS.

Reporter-Are the White League organization trong in numbers?
Mr. Walker—Yes. They embrace all the inteligence and nearly every white man in the State. Reporter-What is the object of uniting to-Mr. Walker-The negroes vote together, and Mr. Walker—The negroes vote together, and the whites combined in order to carry the elections. The meetings are open and above board. Aithough I am not a member, I never heard of them having secret meetings. I never saw such unanimity among a body of men as there is among the whites of Louisiana, against this

MANUPACTURING OUTRAGES. murdered?

Mr. Walker—No. The accounts of difficulties sent North are exaggerated for political effect.

Let me give you an instance. The Inter-Ocean a short time ago published an account of "outrages" in Iberia Parish, wherein it was stated that fifty-seven persons had been killed within twelve months. I sent it to a friend in an adjoining parish, and I will read you an extract

Irom his reply, dated the 14th inst.

I am very sorry to hear that accounts similar to the one inclosed in your last, are receiving credit among intelligent persons. To us here it seems impossible that such stories can obtain sufficient credence to get into circulation even. It simply shows that our officers, State and parcolial, take good care to counteract the unfavorable impression held of them North by so ingeniously spreading these slanders that credulous people lose sight of their object in manufacturing uscless indignation at what has never taken place; and in the meantime Mr. Carpet-Bag Thief fills his pocket. the meantime Mr. Carpet-Bag Thief fills his pocket, chuckies, and says "What a great and glorious insti-tution is the American free press!" At last, however, the indignation here has reached that point that the negro is to be spared even when openly taken in riotous acts, and his carpet-bag advisor must swing for it. In the Parish of St. Marnegro is to be spared even when openly taken in riotous acts, and his carpet-bag advisor must swing for it. In the Parish of St. Martin severy negro was left in office, and protected in the performance of his duties.

As to those fity-seven persons killed in Attakapas, the facts are as follows: A negro in Fansee Point had been killing cattle. He was waited on, and told to leave the parish. He started to go away, but was told by the New Iberia officials that he need not go—that they would protect him. The consequence was, his time for departure having elapsed, he was taken and hung,—the same man having been before the Court for stealing and been discharged; and we have now to administer our own justice since the courts no longer take notice of cases that ddn't pay. A second negro was shot and instantly killed while inside a store at Sycamore Landing at the dead of night, and in the act of robbing; and a white man was eaught and hung on the prairie for killing cattle. These three cases are the total executed, though, according to the account sent by you, there are fifty-four yet to hear from.

We are now informed that, unless there "high-handed outrages" cease, a military governmentis to be placed over us, and the impressing conveyed that auch an event would be a calamity. To us it seems the only practicable solution of our difficulties; and if the hanging of more acoundrels will hasten such an occurrence, such hanging will receive an impetus in order to secure the blessing.

You will probably receive garbled accounts of the Cypermort shooting affair of the 12h inst. The facts are as follows: Mr. Carey loand his buggy to his servants, a small boy and a girl, requesting them to return early. A negroe temporarily employed as hostice met them, took the boy out, and kept the team away all day. On his return, Mr. Carey ordered him to leave the place. The negro said he would see who would leave, at the same time using insolent language. Both got pistols and returned. The negro's shot took effect. The negro said he woul

Mr. Walker-That shows you how much truth

Reporter—Would the people of Louisiana pre-fer a military Governor to Kellogg? Mr. Walker—Yes; they are auxious to have

one.

Reporter—Suppose a good and honest Republican was elected, do you think they would be satisfied with him?

Mr. Walker—I do. It would not make any dif-Mr. Walker—I do. It would not make any difference to them who occupied the Gubernatorial chair, if he were an housest man, and would administer good government. The only way order can be preserved there is to put in a Military Governor; the people will not submit to Kellogg's thieves. No people in the North would stand a month what the people of Louisians have endured for years. People have been turned out of their homes by these thieves, who have imposed taxes that property-owners could not pay; and do you suppose those people will not light for their homes?

Mr. Walker then read extracts from quite a number of letters received from friends in Louisians to show the state of feeling regarding the Kellogg Government. All denounced it in the strongest terms, and one gentleman stated that, if Louisians could have good government for one generation, she would blossom and bloom like a rose.

ALABAMA.

A telegram from Washington, published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, stated that United States Marshal Robert W. Heaty, of Alabama, had been ordered to his post in consequence of considerable excitement existing relative to disturbances in Sumpter County and elsewhere in Chicago, and whose relatives live here, has been in this city about two weeks, visiting his mother. He served as Captain in the Fifty-eighth Illinois, in the beginning of the Bebellion, and at its close

he was a Brigadier-General. His brigade was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., and, while his comrades came home, he settled in the South, and planted cotton. He was appointed to the position he now holds in 1867, and has held it

A TRIBUNE reporter called on him yesterday fternoon, to learn something of THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA,

and the conversation had with him is subjoined; Reporter-I see by a Washington dispatch that you have been ordered to return to Alabama in onsequence of further trouble? Mr. Healy-I suppose the same trouble we had

before is referred to; but I do not anticipate any further difficulties.

Reporter—Are the whites and blacks at war? Mr. Healy-Well, the trouble is between the Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats and Republicans.

THE FEELING.

Reporter—What seems to be the feeling between the whites and the negroes?

Mr. Healy—It is bitter on the part of the Democrats toward negro Republicans, and it arises out of the Civil Rights bill. Reporter—Have many persons been killed?
Mr. Healy—Yes. Billings in Sumpter County;
that affair, though, has been published in the
newspanser.

ewspapers. Reporter—Were the "murders" committed by Reporter—Were the "murders" committed by
"White Leagues" or Ku-Klux?

Mr. Healy—I do not know that there is an organized White League in Alabama; these are no
Ku-Klux there, as we troke them up two years
ago. The trouble in Alabama recently seems to

be spontaneous.

CAUSE OF THE TOUBLE.

Reporter—Do the Democrats cause the trouble?

Mr. Healy—They growl a great deat, and have sprung the race issue on the Republicans, which means if they are successful, the disfranchisement of the negroos. That is my view of it.

Reporter—Do any of the whites you the Republican fields?

Reporter—Do any of the whites vote the Republican ticket?

Mr. Healy—Yes, we have a large white Republican vote; in some portions of the State it is larger than the negro vote. The years ago we elected the Governor by 10,000 majority, and the Democrats are now trying to overcome that by proscription and intimidation,

Reporter—Do they threaten the blacks?

Mr. Healy—Yes.

Reporter—Are they making any converts?

Mr. Healy—I think they are, among the whites in Northern Alabama. They submit more from intimidation than from conviction.

imidation than from conviction Reporter-Are these people threatened with personal injury?
Mr. Healy—I could not say. They are intimi-dated by proscription. People are advised to cut their acquaintance and treat them with con-

Reporter-Is there any complaint about ex-Mr. Healy-Yes, on the part of the Demo-Prate.
Reporter—Have taxes been increased since

been increased a quarter of 1 per cent. Reporter-What was the object of the in-Mr. Healy-Well, under the Republican ad-Mr. Healy—Well, under the Republican administration of Gov. Smith in 1868, the tax on real estate was three-quarters of 1 per cent. That met all the running expenses and paid the interest on the old State bonds issued tefore the War. The Democracy raised a great cry against "hig taxation," claiming that it was "running them into the ground," and it was chiedly on that ground that Gov. Smith was defeated in 1870, and Gov. Lindsay elected. He was the Democratic candidate, and when they came into power the taxes were reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. But they found that did not yield sufficient to meet expenses and the interest, and they had to borrow a large sum to make up the dedicioner. borrow a large sum to make up the deficiency. In 1872 the Democrats were defeated, and, when

the Republicans came into power, rather than continue borrowing money and increasing the State debt, they increased the percentage of taxation to what it was under Gov. Smith.

til recently.

Reporter—You say you anticipate no more trouble? The Attorney-General must have some contrary information or he probably would not order you back?
Mr. Healy—I do not think it is on account of new trouble, but to make arrests of persons concerned in the late trouble in Sumpter

Reporter-Do you anticipate a war of faces
in your State?
Mr. Healy—No, nor in any other Southern State, unless this revolution in Louisiana is suc-cessful. If it is, I look for the overturning of cessful. If it is, I look for the overturning of all the Republican State Governments in the South at any moment. The difficulties in Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern States, are occasioned by the fact that the Republican State Governments have no support from any one but the negroes, and their support is not of much account. Every Republican State Government is in that fix, for the reason that the physical force is in the hands of the other side; they give the Governments neither their moral nor physical force. We have had no political troubles growing out of class differences until within the last three mouths.

Reporter—What gave rise to those troubles?

Mr. Healy—They are chiefly confined to Sumpter County, and arise, as I think, from a desire of the Democrats to intimidate the negroes so that they can carry the poxt election. Ivey, the mail-messenger who was killed, was a

groes so that they can carry the poxt election. Ivey, the mail-messenger who was killed, was a political leader among the negroes, and the Democrats doubtless thought by getting rid of him the negro organizations would be broken the and they would not go to the polls. That was the only object I can see in murdering him.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Reporter—Is the State Government of Alabama strong enough to sumpress a formidable

bama strong enough to suppress a formidable outbreak—say one similar to that in New Orleans?

Mr. Healy—I do not think it is (and the Gov-

Mr. Healy—I do not think it is (and the Governor is of the same opinion), for the reason that, if he undertook to suppress any outbreaks he would have to organize a negro militia, and that would be opposed by the Domocrats. The negroes are the only class he could depend on.

Reporter—Do you include all the members of the party when you are "Democrats". the party when you say "Democrats?"
Mr. Healy—No. The better class of Demo crass do not act that way; only those in the back

-Are there many of them? Reporter—Are there many or them.

Mr. Healy—Yes, in the country towns.

Reporter—No disturbances have occurred in the country towns?

No. the people there are quiet an Mr. ... No; the people there are quiet and

well-disposed. Reporter—What are

Reporter—What are
THE MATERIAL PROSPECTS
of the State this year?
Mr. Healy—Very good; the crops are excellent. Last winter the people were very poor,
and saw the worst times they will ever see again.
Reporter—I suppose you belive the State to
be reconstructed?
Mr. Healy—Yes. I think we will have a pretty
quiet election in November; the sending in of
troops insures that.
Reporter—How many troops are there in the
State?

Reporter—How many troops are there in the State?

Mr. Healy—About six companies of infantry. Reporter—Have they been there long? Mr. Healy—Three companies have been at the Arsenal at Mount Vernon for several years; the remainder have recently come in.

Reporter—Their servi_es will be needed during the election to preserve order, I presume? Air. Healy—Yes, to prevent disturbances. The sending in of troops will, by the moral effect of their presence, deter the turbulent element, who are generally a cowardly class, from carrying out their vicious purposes. These outrages have had a bad effect,—have damaged the Democratic prospects of success—and the better and most influential class of Democrate, who mold public opinion, and some of the newspapers there, are new danouncing the outrages and the perpetrators of them.—That feet is what leads me

to the belief that there will be no further

THE REV. DR. HARTZELL ON CASTE tor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate of that city, preached a sermon yesterday evening at the First Methodist Church, having for his subject the condition of affairs in the South. The preacher, having been introduced by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, announced as his text the first verse of the fourth chapter of Hosea:

nations as well as with individual man. It was a feature of the Gospel to point out and suggest remedies for national as well as individual sins. It was not the duty of a minister to engage in politics; at the same time he should not hesitate to point out the origin, and possible consequences, and means of speaking of the South, he could do so not as a politician or as a citizen, but as a minister. He saw in the troubles of the South something more fiban mere political issues, and it was plain to him that in this matter the Lord had a controhim that in this matter the Lord had a controversy with the American people. It seemed to him that hie had had a special controversy with the whole nation since the beginning, on account of slavery. The speaker drew a brief history of the commencement, progress, and end of American Stavery, from the time that Columbus cuslaved the Indians down to the act of Emancipation, awelling with especial force upon the excision of the eleven Colonies under the pressure of Georgia and South Carolina of the clause condemnatory of slavery. He under the pressure of Georgia and South Caro-hua of the clause condemnatory of slavery. He urged that upon this rivotal act turned the des-tiny of the nation. In listening to the dictates of these two Colonies the eleven showed how great cowards men may become in the face of an overbearing adversary. If the framers of the Constitution could have looked forward into the future and seen the work of the curse of slavery, ending as it did in the horrors of a civil war, they could never have allowed the excision of that clause. From the time of the Constitutional Convention, there was no doubt hopes were entertained that slavery would be short lived. In this, as in every other case, sin proved that it only wanted to get a foothold to insure its long life.

ein begotten by slavery was caste. What stamped the dislike in America to the nestamped the dislike in America to the ne-gro was nothing other than the credence still granted to the misropresentations of the race invented by the slaveholders as a means of insuring its endowment. As the question of slavery was more than a political one; so, also, tas that of caste. It was a sin, be-cause of one blood God created all nations, and when we slighted the black man we insulted God.

It fostered that domineering crime which made It fostered that domineering crime which made devils of angels long before the creation of man. It was a constant assertion that slavery was right, because if the negro was not able to take care of himself, slavery was his fit condition. The preacher called the attention of the audience to three facts: First, that the South thought that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were absurdities; second, that there was a time worm several non-slavery States.

the Constitution were absurdities; second, that there was a time when several non-slavery States did not believe in them; third, that if the three amendments were brought before the national body to-day, the Fourteenth and Fifteeuth might receive its endorsement, but the Thirteenth would hardly pass.

The special controversy of the Lord with the American people of to-day was caste just as ap 1784 it was slavery. It would be remembered that, in that year all that the slaveholders asked for slavery was that it should be let alphe. Just so in 1874, the nation asked that caste be let alone. The question of the casting out or cherisbing of the sin of caste was before the pe-ple to-day. People said that it was a small matter whether a black man be admitted to a botel, or to the street-cars, or to political to a hotel, or to the street-cars, or to political position, but the question had a deeper mean-

Start debt, they increased the percentage of taxation to what it was under Gov. Smith.

Reporter—What is the rate on personal property?

Mr. Healy—About the same—three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Reporter—Has the State paid interest on all its bonds?

Mr. Healy—Yes; but not on the bonds of some of the railroads which it became security for.

Reporter—Why not?

Mr. Healy—The railroads defaulted, and they are to be sold. The matter is now in the courts, and I think the bond-holders will realize the face-value of the bonds.

Reporter—How do the whites and blacks generally get along together?

Mr. Healy—They have gotten along very well. We have had a very quiet time for two years, until recently.

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Mr. Healy—They have gotten along very well.

Mr. He The speaker stated that men and women who went South, and were not imbued with Southern ideas, were ostracised. Everything showed that there was present in the South the same spirit which in a former time led to acts of cruelty and oppression to the negro and his friends. And, as in former times, the object was to secure the perpetuity of slavery. So to-day the idea was to bring the negro as nearly back to slavery as possible. When the South said that it wanted white men in its Legislatures it means men who white men in its Legislatures it meant men who were hostile to the United States. Even the re-ligious papers were imbued with the same senti-

ments.
The speaker did not go into the question of the Louisians election of 1872, but referred to the recent troubles in Louisians as the fault of the old rebet population of the State. It had been said that the South has been coppressed. This said that the South has been oppressed. sentiment has been very common in the North. He would tell the audience that there never had played by the United Seates to the South since the end of the Rebellion. All they asked the vanquished States to do was to reconstruct themselves on the basis of personal freedom. This they refused to do, because they could not do it the way they wanted. The speaker held that, if the men of the North said to those of

that, if the men of the North said to those of the South that the black man should be treated equally by them, there would at once be an end of the troubles which were marring the progress and prospects of the country.

The next Presidential election would not be settled on a question of finance, or any other than the passage of the Civil Rights bill. The immediate duty of the nation to the South was the defense of the rights of the poorest of the poor, even though he were the blackest of the black. Every one should try to win away the South from their folly,—to win them away from their souful hatred of the black,—and the bess way for them to do this was for them to bess way for them to do this was for them to banish caste from among themselves. The speaker closed with a brilliant describion of the beauties and natural advantages of the South.

THE UPRISING AT NEW ORLEANS.

close all places of business on Monday, and as-semble on Canal street, from the leves to Claibe heard, that we are, and of right ought to be, and mean to be free." An account of this meeting and its results, and of the battle at the head of Canal street, is already in the hands of the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

The conflict was SHORE, MOODE, AND DECISIVE.

It leasted but fifteen minutes, and yet it determined the relative strength of the two parties. Never perors did Kellogg's Government

seem so weak, his authority so contemptible, and his boasting so vain. He has always proclaimed in the loudest tones that he was elected by a majority of votes; that his authority was acquiesced in by the people; and that his Administration was reformatory and wholesome. But, when it came to the test, a single brigade of Metropolitans, half of whom did not care a straw for his cause, was his sole reliance. Less than 500 filed along the streets, and took position on the open levee, in front of a whole city of enemies,—that was Kellogg's sole available strength; while thousands and thousands of enraged citizens thronged every street. Every block, every house, every shed, steamboat, and pile of freight, was an enemy's stronghold; every balcony and window opening upon the blue mass of Metropolitans was bristing with loaded rifles. Nor was the enemy to be met a common one; hundreds of war-scarted veterans were there,—men who had fought a far worthier foe on a score of bloody battle-fields. It is not to be wondered at that the little band of 500 melted away in a moment pefore the deadly fire of the whole enraged city.

When they were gone, all was gone.

"Wilkere are The Milittla?"

cried the people, in derision,—"the fellows that In opening, the preacher said that God had to

"Where are the Milita?"
cried the people, in derision,—"the fellows that used to wear the big cape, and parade so grandly on Sundays?" They have cost the State more than \$100,000 a year; but they were never intended for use,—they were simply ornamental. Kellogg and Longstreet were too wise to bring them into action. The officers thought them-selves fortunate in getting within the heavy granite walls of the old St. Louis field, now the State-House; while the rank and file were quietly sitting on their door-steps at home, taking with their neighbors about "the fuse," and wondering how it would come out.

The little conflict on Canal street virtually completed the revolution. A visit to the scene WHERE ARE THE MILITIA?

The little conflict on Canal street virtually completed the revolution. A visit to the scene of battle, as hour after it was over, found everything comparatively quiet. The wounded were being carried away in carriages; they were greeted with the warmest applause by their friends. Gen. Badger, Chief of Police, who had failen pierced by several balls while bravely urging on his men, was carried away very kindly by a White-League Club. A couple of dead horses, and the bodies of four or five policemea, still lay upon the street. Large pools of blood marked the place where others had breathed their last. Squads of armed men were running in every direction, and the streets were crowded with excited appetators. But cited spectators. But

NO VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS

cited spectators. But

No violent demonstrations

were made against any one. There were but few
color in people on the streets, but they might
have risited them with impounty, as Gov. Penn
had is sued a proclamation disclaiming all intention of injuring them, and assuring them that
their persons and rights should be most sacredly
protected. There seemed to be no thought on
the part of any one of making war upon them.
Many have since visited the Governor and have
been very cordially received by him. Just after
the conflict a company of United States troops
arrived by the Jackson Railroad, and marched
down Canal street. They were received with
presented agains by the insurgents and loud
cheers by the citizens. Indeed, it would be hard
to conceive of a movement conducted with more
singleness of purpose, and quiet, orderly execution. There was but one object in the movement, and that was to overthrow a man whom
the citizens believed to be a usurper, and a Govment, and that was to overthrow a man who in the citizens believed to be a usurper, and a Government which they regarded as oppressive, odious, and intolerable. One blow accomplished the object, and then everybody was seized with a desire for order and peace. Nobody was to be molested on account of his political opinions or previous conduct.

Tuesday morning the State-House was quietly

Tuesday morning the State-House was quietly taken possession of; the Armory was sur-rendered; the police threw down their arms, pulled off their caps and coa's, and returned to pulled off their caps and coals, and returned to their homes, glad to get back to their breakiasts and their wives and children. Armed patrols were at the corners of all the principal streets, and squads of citizen-sodiers were passing up and down. All places of business were closed, and crowds of speciators were at all the corners, gazing eagerly up and down the streets,—evidently trying in vain to see something exciting. With that weakness so common to an excitement-loving humanity, everybody seemed a little disappointed that there was not something a little more stirring going on, just to look at

without feeling a profound respect and earnest sympathy for them. The contest between them and Kellogg's officials and supporters was bumiliating beyond degree to any adherent of Radical rule. Here was a people possessed of all the wealth of a city, a people of the highest intelligence, of refined culture, and of the greatest bravery and gallantry, who for six years have endured a Government which has never taken one honest thought for their prosperity; who have seen Legislatures come and go, year after year, the only result of whose assembling was robbery; who have paid enormous taxes to enrich a few individuals and perpetuate their own bondage; who have seen infany almost made respectable by its brazen impudence and unbroken success. They

RAYE ENDURED IT ALL, when they could have risen up in the might of their strength and the greatness of manhood, and crushed the authority that was over them with a single blow.

I know that it is difficult, in a time of peace like this, to justify the violent overthrow of an exceletion with the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pacific Transfer at the Council Biuffs, it is proposed to run a through carried midth of the Union Pa

I know that it is difficult, in a time of peace like this, to justify the violent overthrow of an established trovernment. It will be an exceedingly dangerous precedent for the General Government not to notice it,—not to bring its authority to bear against it. But it becomes reasonable men to ask tnemselves what else the people could do. They appealed to the President; but he allowed himself to be governed by the judicial decisions of the corrupt authorities which they were opposing. They respectfully, humbly submitted the matter to Congress; but, at its last session, it would not even dearn to at its last session, it would not even deign cousider it. They could not go the Legislatu

consider it. They could not go the Legislature, for that was deaf to every reasonable demand. They could not enter the courts, for they were bound to uphold everything that was necessary to the existence of Eadical rule.

But some will say, Way not wait until the coming election, and, by peaceable means, and strenuous but lawful effort, secure the new Legislature and the election of honest officials? The answer is easy; indeed, the question would not be asked by any one acquainted with the dark ways of a Louisians election. Candidates are not elected in this State,—they are returned. Yotes are not counted according to number, but according to the WILL OF THE SUPERVISORS AND REGISTRARS OF ELECTION.

The "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must" declaration made by the white people a few weeks ago resulted yesterday in an uprising that completely overturned the Radical regime.

The Kellogg Government has gone like a dream, Olimmering among the things that were.

So sudden was the movement, so short the contest, so easy the accomplishment, that it is almost impossible to realize that

contest, so easy the accomplishment, that it is almost impossible to realize that we have have have have coment and established another. Monday noon the Kellogg authorities were in full power; at 6 o'clock, that evening Lieut. Gov. Penn's authority was supreme in the city; and by 8 o'clock this morning the State-House was in possession of the Fusionists elected in 1872, and there was not a single armed man left to defend the de-facto Government.

The first indication given to the public of the intended uprising was the call to the people, posted up and down all the streets of the city, Sunday moroing. This call was headed: "Citizens—Louisianians! To action—to action," and urgently requested the people to close all places of business on Monday, and assemble on Canal street, from the leves to Clai-

to say that he was elected two years ago; bus still be FOR St. Martin Parish, an old Tar-Collector, a defaulter to the amount of \$33,000, was appointed Supervisor. Some of the leading men pro-tested against so indecent a disregard of public sentiment. But the Governor answered, "that he would carry the parish by a good majority." And how carry it? Simply by counting votes never cast. Yesterday I was told that Kellogg did not in-

NUMBER 29. THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Effect of Tilton's Statement in New York.

It Produces a Remarkable Change of Sentiment.

The Papers Declare that Mr. Beecher Is Pressed to the Wall.

Tilton's Last Statement - What be

Thought of It in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Prisums.

New York, Sept. 20.—All fair-minded men who what their leanings, acquiesce in believing it to be an absolute conviction of Beecher, and there are very few who will not acknowledge that the prosperity, which there is nothing that can re-move and very little that can affect. It has prosperity, which there is nothing that can remove and very little that can affect. It has been said that most people were glutted with the details of this sad story. This is an error, and your own experience in the publication of Friday afternoon must sustain my assertion. The actors have been too long important objective points to the public eye, and the unhappy effects which Beecher's conviction must have, preclide the possibility of the story losing interest. No slight testimony to the force of Tilton's statement is the change it has produced in the Tribune's editorials. All along it has denounced Tilton unqualifiedly, and has taken great pains to let the public know that it is rather inclined to believe in Mr. Beecher's innocence, and certainly hopes he can prove it. Now, it frankly says that Mr. Beecher's inpressed to the wall, and is pretty higely to be kept there. As yet, there has been only one response in any way whatsoever to the statement. This was made at the solicitation of a newspaper reporter, by William C. Kingsley, who says that he did not offer Mr. Tilton \$5,000 to withhold the statement to the Investigating Committee, and adds that he is ready to swear to this under cath. However, nobody who knows the men would think of taking Contractor Kingsley's word against Theodore Tilton's. Gen. Tracy, with his usual pompous verboseness, says there is nothing worth noticing in the story.

Nothing is known of what action, if any, Mr. Beecher will take on the statement. The belief is common that he will await the hearing of the case is court before referring to it.

The capias ad respondendum in the suit of Edna Dean Proctor has not yet been rerved on

case is court before referring to it.

The capias ad respondendum in the suit of Edna Dean Proctor has not yet been served on Moutton, but probably will be served to-day, as he was expected back yesterday. He has been away on the business of his firm.

In an interview, as published in a Sunday newspaper whose regard for the truth is not as great as it might be, Victoris Woodhull is made to say, "I have kept a correct and complete record of all this business, and I intend publishing a statement in which I shall sum up the case, and not until its publication will the public learn the truth." She adds that the reply will be ready in a short time. She denounces Tilton's references to her as untrue. Twin Mountain.
Twin Mountain House, N. H., Sept. 20.-

this point to convey his hearers. He preached an hour and ten minures, taking for his text the first few lines of Matthew 18, beginning: "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?" Not the slightest allusion was made to any of his personal difficulties.

Beecher preached his last sermon for the season

to-day to a much smaller congregation than usual, no excursion trains having been run to

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS. Facilic-Contemplated Improvement

of the Central Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 20.—President Sidney Dil-New York, Sept. 20.—President Sidney Pullon and Jay Gould, of the Union Facific Railroad,
started for a tour of inspection over the Union
Pacific and connecting roads on Saturday evening. They will probably go as far as San Francisco, where they will remain several days. One
of the objects of their journey will be to facilitate traffic over the Union Pacific by increasing the
speed of the trains, which now run at the rate
of 15 miles au hour. Instead of making a con-

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Frederick Brooks, of Cleve-land, 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Rev. Frederick Brooks came on from Cleveland last Monday, called by a dispatch from his father, to see a friend who was ill, and who was about to open a friend who was ill, and who was about to open a school in which Mr. Brooks was much interested. He left his father's house on Tuesday afternoon to go to Lowell, to return that evening. He probably got out at Camoridge, and was walking over the Boston & Lowell Railroad bridge, Craigie's bridge being closed for repairs. Shortly after 8 p. m., he fell through the drawbridge, being near-sighted, the place being dangerous even in daylight. His cries for help brought several of the bridge-tenders and one or two poats, but the tide was racid, and, while the rope was thrown between two of the tracks, he was swept below them. One boat reached him just as he sank. His body was only recovered on Sunday morning. His death will be a terrible blow to his large parish at Cleveland, which loved him devotedly, and to his family in Boston. All of his brothers are absent, the Revs. Philip and Arthur Boots being now on their return voyage from Europe. He was on their return 32 years of age. return voyage from Europe. H

Special Disadich to The Chicago Pribuna
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—The, legal columns of Saturday's TRINGNE speak of a suit brought by George Ruet, editor of the Line Slock Journal, to recover damages from the well-known shorthorn-cattle men of Kentucky, Alexander and Augustus Saropshire. The Pantagraph has a statement which throws additional light on the case, and of which the following is the substance: Mr. Ruet, through the columns of the Lace Stock Journal, had made heavy cas wes against the Shropshires, alleging that they had manufactured pedigrees for their cattle, and had been guilty of other and similar swindles on the public. Some weeks ago, when Rust was in Kentucky reporting the large sales then in progress there, he was set upon in a cowardly manner by the Shropshires, who attempted to assessibate him. His life was caved only by the determined and courageous conduc. of his friends. The Shropshires had instituted a suit for libel against Rust and his paper, and were pressing their claim vigorously. The other day the Shropshire who made the assessit on him arrested. Shropshire,

Whose foot was off its astive heath. His coward d gger in its sheath,
was held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, and the chivatric Kentucky stock-breacher was evidently elected to a season of rest in the Feorus Jall, as he could not raise the money, when mutual friends succeeded in effecting a compromise by which Shropshire and Rust agreed to drop the suit, whereupon Shropshire was released.

DEATHS.

at Olivet Baptist Church, rs please copy, stood, Sunday moraine es ally son of E. Engene and Mr. hs and if days.

to residence, 170 North Mayet, to PERFUMERY. Unrivaled Perfund

RESS GOODS

ol Black Cashmere for \$1.00. ol Black Cashmere for \$1.25.

Wool Pongees for 50c. Special Bargains in Black lack Silks, Guipure and Linen and Staple Goods, a full line of Ladies' and Fine Shoes, and sell for dollar.

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Island & St. Louis Railroad & Secretary's Office. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 7, 1506 olders' Meeting.

ERAL WATER.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Preaches on the New Gospel of "God Is Love."

He Is Not Disproved by the Recent Brooklyn Troubles.

The Work of the Recent Episcopal Convention.

Dr. Locke Compares It with the Nicean Assemblage.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge Reviews Prof, Tyndall's Address.

Wants of the Baptists in Cook County.

THE RELIGION OF LOVE.

Its Truth Unaffected by the Recent Brookly Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning the Fourth Church, taking for his text:

For God is love.—1 John, iv., 8.

That the moral philosophy of Christianity is lving a new interpretation at the hands of last two centuries, seems perfectly evident. The action of public thought must be expressed in the form of a present tense, because the con struction of this moral philosophy is going on, and the building up of the system may, like the lding up of a St. Peter's, consume the lives and ustry of many generations. In this long and work great mistakes will be made here and there, by single individuals and by whole moralists, and men who are fully wedded to the old will long be able to find in the something at which to point with rebuke or with starm, and in the name of which to beg ake there will always be those who will plead take, there will always be those who will plead for a return, as did the multitude which had started out after Moses toward, an ideal land of milk and house. Be the present path of the Christian public right beyond all former paths, yet mistakes will be made, and the air must be expected to resound with the shouts of those who, fearing the sons of Anak in front, claimor for a return to the known and endurable brick-

No idea, be it of politics, or of inventions, or No idea, be it of politica, or of inventious, or of science, has ever come into power by a universal consent, and hence it is to be expected that, if any school of moral philosophers shall come along into any age, bringing some new interpretation. of God's law, they will be met by a large and honorable opposition. If their interpretation be true, this opposing multitude will gradually diminish under the influence of reason, or by the perpetual action of the grave, that great destroyer of useless ideas.

The great and unhappy Brooklyn "affair" having caused quite a number of the old soldiers of an old Empire to renew their attacks upon what they call a religion of love, it seems now a propen occasion for speaking (and as calmly as possible) upon the value of this new "moral philosophy," into which almost all the modern Christianity is pouring itself.

bristianity is pouring itself.

It is not Old and New Presbyterians alone that It is not old and New Presbyterians alone that are interested in this matter, but it is also Methodist and Episcopalian and Eaptist, and all other sects; for as all the streams which, in autumn, flow down out of great mountain regions are colored attice by the leaves which have fallen and been steeped in their waters, so all the cliurches moving along in any one place and time are influenced for good or ill by some spirit of the age so general that nothing can stand apart from it, and so powerful that nothing can escape its infection. Between the New School Presbyterians (words used in their former denominational sense), and the Methodists and Episcopalians, and the sister sects, we are able to perceive no difference as to moral philosophy; perceive no difference as to moral philosophy ; t over all alike hangs this new asmosphere of

s, which those who oppose it call Sectimen-r, and fear and denounce as such.

is not probable that the morals or religion ove are in any important sense involved in oublic or private life of any individual in an ern city. A philosophy cannot stand or fall he standing or falling of some single name, ever great; but in the Brooklyn develop-ternet be found cause adequate for the new nt must be found cause adequate for the new ack upon any religion that announces love as largest principle. Whether that Brooklyn

pure novel having no foundation in fact often awakens a public interest in principles; as the story of the "Wandering Jew" aroused a new study of the Jescuits, although there was no Prince from India and no Adrienne; so the long chapters woven about the great names of men and women of principles, be the chapters those of biography or those of invention. We need not, therefore, seek to settle questions of individual guilt or innocence, but may well look at the theory of action called love, and affirmed by this whole generation to be the fundamental law of God and man.

The law of love is nothing else than the law of a most tender justice. It took rise in the deep sense of injustice which the wrongs of earth kindled in the human heart as rapidly as it became educated. As soon as the best of the Homan philosophers began to look at the amphitheatres and see the captives thrown to wild beasts, they began to perceive the wrong of that whole system of pleasure drawn from pain, and to plead for mercy; that is, not a mawkish sentimentality, but for a simple justice. To close the Coliseum, to set free the captives, was a work which se contrasted with the former cruelty that it beamed forth as a love, and yet it was only the dawn of a beautiful justice. When, subsequently, the same growth of reflection and imentality, but for a simple justice. To close the Coliseum, to set free the captives, was a work which so contrasted with the former cruelity that it beamed forth as a love, and yet it was only the dawn of a beautiful justice. When, subsequently, the same growth of reflection and information enabled the best men to see Slavery in its true light, its injustice began to weigh upon their minds, and the sentiment of justice began to break the chains of the galley-slaves of the Old World, and overywhere to plead for the rights of man. Thus all this relation of education and reflection to human bondage springs up, not from any sentimentality, but from the better conception of justice. When this study of justice went onward until it had set free the negroes of America and the whites of Russia, it was everywhere called benevolence, but only because in a world so cruel and unjust common equicy seemed the embodiment of love itself. This large and new desire that the exact right should prevail, not only closed the spectacles at the old Coliseum, not only set free slaves all the way from Rome to America, but it carried its good work into the foundations of Government, and made Kings vacate their thrones in many States, and in others give up their despotic power. It came between the common people and their oppressors, and was nowhere a morbid sentimentality, but a pure and powerful justice. This march of deliverance is everywhere called the march of love, but the deeper truth will be found when you call it the march of justice. How for man is an impulse of action, but justice is the channel of the action—the boundary which it may not pass.

Now man is a unit. He has only one soul, only one mind, and hence, when his politics and whole social life are full of cruelty and wrong, he will not be found holding to a religion that is full of the most tender right. A nation will not leave untouched man's religion, and whole social life are full of cruelty and wrong, he will not leave untouched man's religion, and whole social life

forth a religion that hates vice, and whose God hates vice.

But now comes mention of its peculiarity. The virtue it loved was real virtue; the vice hated and punished was real virtue; the vice hated and punished was real vice. It did not so love virtue as to burn a heretic, but did so love it as to reproach the slaveholder and the dramseller, and to oppose the glory of the battle-field. It came with a hot indignation, and believed in an indignant God; but this indignation of man and God was not to be aimed at men who could not believe the profix creed, but at Kings who oppressed nations; at chieftains who gloried in bloodshed; at owners and dealers in slaves; at parents who were cruel to children; at men who defrauded their neighbor.

This new religion did not take away the indignation of God, but only directed it toward realities, instead of toward shadows, and made it rebuke an unjust judge or dethrone a tyrant, instead of burn a devout Catholic or Protestant, or hunt down Jews as so many dogs of the street; indeed, this new Christianity comes with a hell, but it is not for infants nor for those wno sinued 6,000 years before they were possessed of exceuse. To those few living who have been secustomed to the idea that holiness meant an acceptance of their creed, and that sin meant a rejection of it, the new Church must come as a wonderful surprise, and as a departure from man's best destiny; but society, by its long agony, has found a now definition of virtue and vice, and will never go back to such a measure of virtue as that which existed when cruelty and slavery of white and black, and all public and private wrongs, combined with religion.

Not in the name of sentimentalism comes the Church of to-day, and of to-morrow, but in the name of a justice whose glories were all overlooked in the generations gone. We well know what volces those are which are lamenting the inroads of this religion of fore. We know what tolocs those are which are lamenting the inroads of this religion of love. But the fars began to m

cents to wild beasts, or enslave and degrade men, so could the Supreme One declare the human race to be vile outcasts, and that Heaven was possible to only a few. The awful injustice of earth was repeated in Heaven, and what the human King was on the footstool, such was the King on the throne; only as God surpasses man in power, so did His empire surpass that of man in quantity and quality of injustice.

That mental and moral development which began to develop justice in politics and in the home-circle, began to remove also the injustice of religion, and pour into the Church the equity it was pouring into laws and customs. From being a simple flat of an Almighty, Ohristianity became the reasonable action of a Father who could not only punish, but who could also pity, His children. One of the first efforts of justice to break into the Church may be seen in the rise of the Arminiana, whose simple principle was that the soul must have some kind of a chance for Heaven, and that bell must not proceed from a decree of God, but must depend upon the actions of minds that had come to years of willful sin. While Calvinism had given its whole study and worship to the absolute will of God, this new philosophy became alarmed about the moral character of the Deity, and toiled not to quild up the Divine absolutism so much as the Divine equity. These remonstrants appeared at the Synod of Dort to protest against the iron-like fatalism, as it seemed to them, of the Calvinian theology, and, though their pleadings were lost in the louder eloquence

lered upon fatalism.

There is a wonderful resemblance

There is a wonderful resemblance between Homer, and Plato, and Cicero, and Angustine, and Calvin, in this matter of the absolution of God, and hence, instead of looking upon Calvin as the inventor of a system, we must rather confess him to be a kind of culmination of a long line of human thought and belief. God's will was the explanation of all phenomena, and the phenomena were not simply unjust, but appalling. The vast majority of the human race had been created for an eternity of pain. Heathen.

been created for an eternity of pain. Heathen, and infants, and minds that could not believe all they were told, and minds that had never

all they were told, and minds that had never been told anything, and that had struggled to learn, were all alike doomed to eternal pain by a "will" that preceded all things and knew no law, and permitted no contingency to arise. The Remonstrants invaded this dark system, and desired to turn mankind away from an ex-clusive admiration of God's will to some regard to Hischareter, and out of this apprisung not of

to His character, and out of this uprising, not of

aff events have been ordained from eternity. They preserve the decree, but change the event, and feel that the first has been indeed passed; but it is a first of widespread mercy rather than of wrath, and that millions are decreed for Heaven whom former ages supposed ordained to

perdition. Thus by Arminianism, which at-taches punishment only to conscious sins, and by a Calvinism which vastly enlarges the decree

not be sounjust as to damn the ignorant seeking ight, nor the soul whose parent sinned; but He

That the Christianity of to-day is a wide de-

atture from the Christianity of the past is n adication that it is compounded with sin, and is lotting out the distinction between virtue an

rice. Such a conclusion can only be reached by hose who feel that Christianity found its per-

rect statement in former centuries. Then a variation would imply a decline of the Church. But the truth is the old Church was not thus perfect. Its portrait of God and of Christ was so false as to be harmful to men in the Church and to the skeptics without.

The modern Church is not a compounding

days, when a Christian visits a dying pauper, or frees a slave, or when he speaks kindly to au in-fidel or of him, he is not following a weakness of nature, but is in the path of the most definite justice. When Chillingworth died among ene-mies whom he had made by his writings, the

Church zealots showed their zeal for the Lord, as

bates vice.

But now comes mention of its peculiarity.

and Methodists, and of the new schools of the Calvinist Church, are less righteous than the lives of the most Puritanic of our fathers, living or dead. Even if the student of facts passes outside the orthodox bounderies, and looks upon the faces of the Channings, and Lawrences, and

tes all, and means all, and loves all, and to

Everetts, he will see no indication whatever that the gates of vice opened near the souls of those men, and that a religion of love is a religion of lawlessness. It would be strange indeed if a form of Christianity which makes the most tender justice toward one's neighbor its cardinal duty should make the grossest injustice toward that neighbor its habitual practice.

The effort of the advanced Church of to-day, under its many names, is to interpret Christ as being a rule of life as well as a legal meditation—He being the first of these when not both; He being the first of these when not both; and the maxim spoken first and last by these liberal sects. (Presbyterian, or whatever name they may wear) is, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto ye, do ye even so unto

not in harmony with the modern religion of love, out in violation of its most sacred principle; for justice toward and, the Golden Rule is all mur-dered in every word in that Brooklyn chronicle, be it history or only a Scarlet Letter by a new Hambloom

Hawthorne.

Let the case which involves the great name be only a hypothesis, the lesson is the same over a romance as over a history, and that lesson is, that the modern Christianity is not responsible for any such aspect of life; for the religion that has tried to make the home of the slave happy, and that has tried to bless the drunkard's wife and children, and that has stood for a generation beprotest against the iron-like fatalism, as it seemed to them, of the Calvinian theology, and, though their pleadings were lost in the louder eloquence of the synod, yet those were the days when the equity of God began to appear like the mountaintops after the flood; then was the hour when the dove first found an olive-leaf rising above the dreary wastes of waters. For this exaltation of the Almighty flat, it does not seem that Calvin is to be especially blamed, since he only expressed sharply and formally what had come down from Rome and Greece, for it seems that, outside of the confines of the Holy Scriptures as well as within them, all early philosophy bordered upon fatalism. envaren, and that has stood for a generation be-tween mankind and all wrong, cannot in any way lead to a violation of another home not a slave's, nor in breaking the heart of a brother whose rights were more tender than those of any bond-man that ever clauked hopeless chains. The sorrows of the African in his cotton-field are pleasures compared with the tears that fall upon a hearth where culture gives place to dishoner. hearth where culture gives place to dishonor, and where education of mind and spirit redouble and where education of mind and spirit reductions a thousand-fold the agony of the breaking heart. We hope the story is all a dream; but, should such a story ever become real anywhere and at any time, it will come by a betrayal of the religion of love, and not by its assistance,—come by the path of hypocrisy or of pitlable human weakings.

When the clergyman Lindley whipped his child When the efergyman Lindley whipped his child to death a few years ago, it might have been attributed to the influence of a long injustice bound up in his form of religion, and when a severe Caivinist elegyman in Pittsburg was arraigned for brutal treatment of his wife, and was deposed from his office, again the hasty and the narrow might have found reason for the cruelty in some department of his theology; but the public is not so foolish as to read in one man's conduct the whole outcome of a rhiosophy. public is not so foolish as to read in one man's conduct the whole outcome of a philosophy. You might as well go to the grave of Burns or Turner and declare that poetry and painting lead to intemperance. Oh, no! the religion of love, that is, of justice, does not make men unjust. If any tongue, eloquent over the human right and the divine right, has itself trampled upon those rights, or shall trample, the explanation will be that the Christianity was sublime, but the poor heart and will were weak. The poor soul, taught a philosophy above its own such the poor neart and will were weak. The poor soul, taught a philosophy above its own reach, saw a Promised Land which it was unworthy to enter, and dragged its own garments along through perdition, even while it urged the multitude to heaven. Such a conflict between philosophy and action will come all along the world's history in the future as it has come in the past.

to His character, and out of this uprising, not of sentimentalism, but of justice, has come the Christianity of modern times. Not that the Arminian system has overturown its enemy, but that it has made the modern sects either combine a belief in God's decrees with a belief in His reasonableness and equity, or else has made them simply neglect a metaobysics too deep for the human mind, and utterly empty of all usefulness. In one other way has the Arminian theory affected those who still feel certain that all events have been ordained from eternity. They preserve the decree, but changs the event. The vicissitudes of an individual can affect The verseledges of an individual can affect little the faith of a great principle in society, religious or political. That love for man is the prime motive that influences the Creator in His dealings with His creatures, and that should influence man in his dealinss with his fellow, is a principle so vast and so reasonable that no individual calculity of vesteriay, or of the morrow. vidual calamity of yesterday or of the morrow can check its advance or erase its letters from

The world will not go back to a religion of intt, the religion of love will go until not only will it re African slave and seek his onth and pineteenth, and will call it a ntimental issue, but it will doubtless his free-and give sentimental issue, but it will doubtless work its way into full power, and God will be loved because He will seem the tenderest, kindest friend of the son!. Methodism, which is now a hundred years old, and is rich in experience, is one of the legitimate fruits of this religion, for the motto of that sect is the kind justice of God. He will save those who come. He will not be so unjust as to dawn the ignorant seeking. dom, and respect the ignorant, and g him education, and hear the cry of the heath -hear, and send him its light; but it will hear the sacred pleadings of home-life, and will add the sacred pleadings of home-life, and will add to its blessedness rather than seek its desolation. Such a great principle of infinite tove toward man,—love issuing from God and from man,—is the moral philosophy under which all our advanced sects are railying. In meeting there they will meet not only each other, but they will meet Jesus Christ, for that is the religion He fluor out to the world 1800 very age, and there flung out to the world 1800 years ago, and there He stands now, waiting for man to come to it, through sorrow such that he will never wish to

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church.
Dr. Locke, Rector of Grace Church, preached yesterday morning as follows on the recent Con-

The modern Church is not a compounding with sin, but it is a revolt against a God of positive injustice. Compared with the past, the present may seem a sickly sentimentalism; but that comes to pass not because the present is so reckless of God's presence, but because the past was so cruel. Time was, also, when justice meant only punishment for sin, but in these days where the content of the past was the compared to the compare One of the greatest glories and one of the deepest shames of the Church of God are her councils. The paradox may seem to you strong. but it is easily explained. One of the greatest glories, because in those august assemblies the Catholic faith has been set forth and establish ed, the discipline of the Church has been regulated, and those organic laws, by which her unity and her life have been preserved, have been wisely discussed and firmly founded. One of the miss whom he had made by his writings, the Church zeaiots showed their zeal for the Lord, as they supposed, by making "malignants carry the malignant" to the grave, and there, instead of reading the church-service, a chorus of abuse and curses followed the body down to the dust. It was kind in death that it permitted no such malice to reach the great soul. But such was the treatment all free thought received in that era,—a treatment not indicating religion, but showing what wrongs man may commit in the name of his Deity.

The kind method of our generation with those who differ from it in thought is only one particular flower in that field all covered over with the outgrowth of human rights. That deference shown in these days to the honest thoughts of men is not the result of a relapse into a religion of poetry, but is the direct result of a growing desire that nothing should be more just than religion. Instead of working for the oneness of vice and virtue; instead of robbing God of anger, and making the world one of license, the new Christianity was and is nothing but an uprising of a rational harded of wrong of every form under the sun. Nothing has ever surpassed it in harded of evil deeds, and those who rise up against it to-day as being a religion of license, upbraided it yestenday because it pretended to save men who truck to do right. It was the shame of this modern Christianity that it attached too much importance to a right life. Apart from the charges of its enemies, it stands forth a religion that hates vice, and whose God hates vice. greatest shames, because often in the excitement of debate and the deep interest of the questions of debate and the deep interest of the questions, the worst passions have been aroused, and there have been the most mournful exhibitions of hatred and vindictiveness. I am not proposing now to speak of the shame. Let the enemies of the Church do that, and let us acknowledge the weakness of human nature, and the imperfections of the most exalted piety. I propose briefly to sketch the grandeur and the glory of some councils of the ancient days, and then, leaping over the centuries, to show its substantial agreement with the councils which the Church still holds. Of necessity there must be councils of the Church that will meet and compare their views on all subjects in which they have a common the Church that will meet and compare their views on all subjects in which they have a common interest above all on such a subject as the will of God. In the Acts of the Holy Apostles, the outline of the first Christian council is given, composed as ours was, of Bishop, Elders, and laymen. Scripture shows the Bishop of Jesrusalem summing up the decrees exactly as would now be done.

But let us for a moment look at that council which we call the first general council summon.

But let us for a moment look at that council which we call the first general council, summoned by the Emperor Constantine in the year 325, in the beautiful City of Nicea, Asia Minor, and made necessary by the wild theories and the ever widening disputes which were everywhere rife on the awful doctrine of the Divinity of Jesus Christ our Savior. Three hundred and eighteen Eishops, from all parts of the Empire of Rome, assembled to grace it, and they were attended by more than 1,000 Priests and Deacons. On its throne, as its President, sat the Emperor of the world, representing the lay element. I do not propose to enter into its debates; suffice it to say that it set forth that Nicene creed which ever since, with a few additions made at the Council of Constantinople, has been everywhere recited in the Church Catholic as the symbol of our faith in a triune God.

the Church Catholic as the symbol of our faith in a triune God.

I wish to call your attention to the scene. The ruins of the bail in which that council met are still marked by a few columns on the shore of the lake. Along the walls were ranged chairs for the Bishops and benches for the lower orders. In the centre of the room, on an altar, was placed an open copy of the Holy Scriptures as the nearest approach to the presence of Christ Himself. But every eye was fixed on the small gilt chair of wood at the upper end, and suddenly a waving torch announced that its occupant was coming. Constantine entered. His lefty stature, his broad shoulders, his handsome features, were worthy of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold embroidery, he passed up the hall between the ranks of Bishops, and took his place before those venerable men. There rushed over his mind all that they had done and suffered for the Church,—for there were even those who

will give but one. There were 318 Bishops, and yet whenever they rose to be called there were 319. They never could make the number come right, and it was fondly believed for many centuries that the three bundred and nineteenth was the Bishop of All Soals, even Christ Jesus. Thus did the State first step into the councils of the Church; and now, 1,569 years have passed away, Nicea is a fishing village, nothing unchanged but the blue sky and the gleaming lake, and, in a far-off land, not even dreamed of by the most brilliant imagination of the cultured men who gathered in that old city of the East, in a great and splendid city, gathers another council of the same Church, this time the meeting of but one diocese. Recall that scene,—a long lime of white-roued Priests, and Deacons, and distinguished citizens from every profession, marching in solemn procession through a crowd of worshipers toward the holy altar of our God, on the right of which was an empty chair, veiled in deepest mourning. A glorious outburst of chanting arises, where the sweet treble of childhood mingled with the bass of older years, the same creed they set forth at Nicea nutreed by men with the same love for

treble of childhood mingled with the bass of older years, the same creed they set forth at Nicea uttered by men with the same love for the same Christ, and the same Catholic hearts, and the same hely aspirations. A venerable Priest gave the same Body and Blood which was broken to the 318 of the ancient council, and the same Holy Gospels spread open before them, long before this new assemblage.

There was no chair set for the Emperor. Thank God, no imperial decree brought us to-gether; we mot as free men in a free land, and with a free church. But there was now as then the lay element in all its fullness. Mingled with the lay element in all its fullness. Mingled with Elders and with Descons were men from every profession, distinguished officers of the State, Judges from the Bench, well-known politicians, eminent physicians; merchants from the lumber-yard and the counting-room; hard-handed farmers, some with white hairs, and some in the bloom of youth; a distinguished assemblage, loving God and His Church, and met under a solemn conviction that their Master, Christ, was looking down on them from the right hand of God.

There was more than the usual interest, for There was more than the usual interest, for that vacant throne by the side of the altar bethat vacant throne by the side of the altar be-tokened that the diocess was without its head. I need not tell you what we had lost and what we had to fill. It fell to my lot to speak his enloys. There was a Bishop to be elected to take his place, and as rapidly as the routine business could be transacted we approached the moment of that election. Every heart was beating fast every cheek was flushed with emotion. Men felt every cheek was flushed with emotion. Men felt deeply and conscientiously, but not a word was spoken that betrayed angry passion or litter hestility. There was one man whom I and many others carnestly desired to have as our spiritual head; a man whose magnificent elequence has often thrilled this congregation; a man whose saintly life and beautiful character is well known to every one here. I was not afraid to name him,—James De Koven, one of my dearest friends, the worthiest man I know in the wacle world, to take up the crosier which fell from the nerveless hand of Bishop Whitehouse; a man who has been more bitterly traduced and more cruelly maligned than any man I know. His name was not permitted to be

man I know. His name was not permitted to be used, and therefore we were obliged to take up used, and therefore we were obliged to take up the very next man in our hearts to him, Prof. Seymour, of New York City. The hour had come. We knelt for silent prayer. The great assemblage was so hushed that you could hear the ticking of a little clock, and each heart sent up to God carnest petitions that he might not be overruled by prejudice, but might act in the fear of God and for the good of His Church. one by one, as we were called, we, clergy of Illnois, gave our votes. The result was announced There was no choice. Again the roll-call, and this time I, as the teller, announced with flushed face and joyous heart, tint Prof. Seymour was nominated by the clergy to the lairy. Quickly did the parishes cast in their vote, and then came the announcement, in its suddenness, his the very voice of God, that George F. Seymour was chosen to be Bishop of Illinois. With a shout it was made unanimous, and in a moment outburst the Gioria in Excelsis, the whole assemblage crowding up to the front, and, with uplitted faces, and some with streaming eyes, chanting from their very hearts, "Glory be to be to God on high, and on earth peace and good will."

I know George Seymour well; friends in youth, and friends in advancing years. we stood together nineteen years at the altar of little a village church he to be made a Priest and I to be made a Deac he to be made a Priest and I to be made a Deacon in the Church of God. Each has rejoiced in the other's prosperity, and I hastened to be the first to lay at his feet the assurance of my loyalty and my affection. He will grace the lofty post to which he has been called. He is not a man of commanding presence; but, as one speaker well remarked, St. Faul himself was contemptible in bodily presence; and there have been inferior-looking men magnificent giants in intellect and in force. His learning is marvelous. There are few finer scholars in America. He has a fervid, burning eloquence, which carries conviction, and, as he invariably speaks extempore, commands the closest attention. He was pore, commands the closest attention. He born and bred a gentleman, and has all his moved among the most refined and cultured of moved among the most remod and cultured of our land. He has gracious, geutle manners, and wonderful personal magnetism. His power of organizing and administration is well known, and he is at this moment the power and the cen-tre of the General Seminary of our Church. His cluurchmanship is of the same stamp as that of Bishop Whitehouse, and the same bold exponent

Bishop Whitehouse, and the same bold exponent of thorough principle that marked the one eminently marks the other. He will take up the shield and sword as did the departed, and fight with courage and constancy for the Church of God. I feel sure that we have made a wise choice, and one which shows the dignity and importance of this great diocese.

This great event over, then came the election of the other honors, and here the noblest spirit of generosity was evinced. The maxim that to the victors belong the spoils was ignored as unworthy of men who forgive and forget on principle, and places on the Standing Committee and on the delegation to the General Convention, and all other points of trust, were gracefully accorded even to those who had opposed Seymour with fierceness, and even with unfairness, founded on ignorance. In that work of conciliation, I amproud to say, I took an important part. You will share with me the honors with which the Convention loaded me, your Rector. They reflect credit on you as well as on myself, and you must feel, as I do, great pride in the important services the laymen of this parish render in the Convention. The laymen of Grace Church would be scally missed from that assemblage, and the new Bishop will find in them, as did the last, his truest friends and his wisest counselors.

There are but two other points to which I would call your attention. One is the change of the

his truest friends and his wissest counselors.

There are but two other points to which I would call your attention. One is the change of the canon regarding the qualifications of vestrymen. The restriction that they should be communicants has been found to be very burdensons of the property of nearly burdensons. municants has been found to be very burden-some, and by many of us considered very un-churchly, baptism alone being the test of church membership. We battled for alarger liberty than even that, contending that vestrymen were merely keepers of the temporalities; we were obliged, however, to accept a compromise, and the canon was changed from communicants to baptized persons, and we hope in that form will be acceptable to all.

The other was the attempt, on the part of a

baptized persons, and we hope in that form will be acceptable to all.

The other was the attempt on the part of a distinguished layman to bind on the delegates to the General Convention instructions about ritual, looking plainly to committing this diocese on the subject of ritual legislation of a repressive character. It was met by the promptest and swiftest destruction. Some may contend that the vote taken was not an expression of the feelings of the house, but we well know that it was, and the vote, two clerical and four lay, is proof of it, and the whole great assemblage against it showed plainly what this diocese thinks on the subject of toleration. You well know my sentiments on that point. I fear, sometimes, that I weary you with them, but the subject is so pressing and so important, we do need so truly the greatest and the brodest liberty. The catholicity of our Church needs so full and free a vindication, that I never thanked God more devoutly than when there rolled up that great continuous "Aye!" on the motion to lay the obnoxious resolutions in that Court of the Capulete—the President's table.

men at arms and devoted women, to minister and to support. Give them to him,—personal service, prayers, and liberal offerings. Give them to him for the use of the Church of Christ, and for the winning of souls by the glory of our dear Savior, Jesus Christ.

PROF. TYNDALL

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge preached to a very large congregation last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, from John iii., 13:

And no man has ascended up to Heaven but that came down from Heaven, even the Son of M which is in Heaven, He spoke substantially as follows:

The materialists have, practically, the most as ounding faith in that which cannot be demonstrated, which rests on no sure evidence, and is darkened by impenetrable mystery. So that if faith, as opposed to reason, is the characteristic of weak minds, they are of all men the most childish and unreasonable.

The latest manifesto of materialism is that

natter is the mother-the producing cause-of all things. Of course, then, Mr. Tyndall can and does demonstrate this proposition, clearing away all mystery, and planting his newly-disovered fact upon the solid rock of evidence, onvincing to the reason. By no means! He sadly confesses that when he strives to comprehend the connection between matter and mind, it is "like trying to soar affirms the connection unsupported by a single proof. He says: "I see in this matter the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." We answer, show us the proof and we luce life; prove how this matter first sprang from nothing into its present death; prove-this matter, unintelligent and sense-ess, can give birth to thought which, eagle-like, less, can give birth to thought which, eagle-like, can bear no limitations, or give birth to the consciousness of will, which controls thought and shape circumstances. The old maxim is, "like produces like," but here is matter producing mind; death giving birth to life. He tells us that when a bone presses the brain there is an apparent suspension of all faculties, and from this he argues that the soul ceases to be. But even they we must see the evidence But even thee, we must see the evidence matter could give birth to this wonderful in acter country to the wonderful rer of thought, even though it exists but for any. But Mr. Tyndail knew very well that the pension of the relation between the soul its instrument is no evidence the soul ceases even temporarily to You may insulate the wire, but the electric legister at the soul person. He trees to recognifications of the soul ceases of the soul ceases of the soul ceases of the soul ceases of the soul ceases. fluid exists as truly as before. He tries to prove a similarity between the will of man and what he calls the will of a dog, but even then he must the calls the will of a dog, but even then he must prove how dead matter could produce free will in both men and animals. There is not one par-ticle of proof for this astounding proposition. Indeed, he confesses "we must pass the boundary of experimental evidence in order to reach the idea that matter sprung from primor-dial forms." Has Mr. Tyndall or any other dai forms.

skeptic ever witnessed matter developing into animal life? Have they ever seen a man in the process of development from a monkey? If so, Tarnum's wild animals may some day become his patrons,—if he keeps them long enough.

But grant all these assumptions, and you have only reached a more remote second cause, and the question remains, What power or force was that which created matter so rich in possibilities, and which moved upon matter, causing

to give brita to a me and a power so meore-ecvably grander than itself? The speaker il ustrated his argument by the egg, which, con aining all the material necessary to form th

taining all the material recessary to form the chicken, yet must be acted upon from without by the force called heat.

Referring to the statement of Tyndall, that religion is merely emotional, and God an imaginary being, changing from age to age, he said that such a religion, if this were true, would be a sham, and all emotional life built upon it a delusion. Only an idiot or a madman could love an imaginary God! The ultimate consequence of all such teaching, if accepted, would be the of all such teaching, if accepted, would be the downfall of all religion; for, if thought is evolved from matter, then thought is without responsi-bility, and hence sin is impossible, and all wor-

The speaker then contrasted Christian faith with these bold assumptions of Atheism. His argument was, first: There are limits to human thought in all investigations. Second, faith in the testimony of a reliable witness is always accepted and relied on as reasonable. This head was illustrated at some length. Third, Christian faith is not a faith in a dogma of any church, in creeds of human manufacture, but a faith in Jesus Christ, the revalation of God to man. So far from being a blind faith, it is as clear and immistakalic as a demonstration in algebra.

unmistakable as a demonstration in algebra.

The province of reason is to examine the credentials of Christ, and when she declares that He came down from Heaven, faith in His teachings is not emotional but reasonable. What are the proofs that He came down from Heaven? The weeker cave them, as follows: First His. The speaker gave them, as follows: purity; second, His divine claims; third, His love; fourth, His miracles; fifth, His resurrection; eighth, his salvation meeting the wants of the soul; ninth, the experience of the Christian world for nineteen centuries, which the speaker termed the fifth gospel, written in the hearts of believers. Christ is thus proved to be Divine in His origin; He is the guide, the safe guide, of every

we may not understand the mysteries of the We may not understand the mysteries of the supernatural, but the Christian knows whom he has believed. The speaker illustrated this faith in Christ by his own experience on the desert, where faith in his Bedouin guide was his only way of accomplishing the journey—a faith which was reasonable, because based upon the knowledge of the guide. The speaker closed by urging all to accept the Lord Jesus Christ as their guide through life, as their rod and staff in death, that all at last might awake in His likeness, and see Him face to face. He hoped Tyndail would be there sitting as a little child at the feet of his Savior and Redeemer. He would there learn how little and Redeemer. He would there learn how little he knew by the flickering light of finite reason of the possibilities of an immortal soul.

Sermon by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the Second Church.

The following serroon, preached yesterday morning by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, will be of interest, setting forth as it does the wants of his denomination in this

city. It is as follows:

And the word of the Lord was spread abroad throughout all the region.—Acts, xin., 49. The time of our third quarterly collection has come. In March we gave about \$700 for foreign

missions. In June, Mr. Van Meter came, and you sent him away huffy with \$700, for his work in Italy. To-day we are asked for \$1,600 for missionary in Chicago and vicinity. Of the \$6,000 needed, it is thought by the brethren that, considering our numbers and more than average prosperity, \$1,600 is a fair proportion for us to give. I therefore ask you to assist me in providing it.

viding it.

It is barely possible that some one may suggest that we are not able to contribute so large an amount. Far be it from me to lay upon the church any burden it is not able to carry. Dr. Northrup said to me the other day, "This church is able to do anything it undertakes," and I did the observations and sold such extures, were for the observations. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. All ablaze with diamonds and gold surveitly of his grand position. There runded over his mind all that they had done and suffered for the Church,—for there were grand position. There was one dark spot in the bright history of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for all rabber than renounced the firms and with that genile and surveitly grand grand position. There was one dark spot in the bright history of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for coordinates of continuations, and ordinates, and dollars seems a small sum for all the Baptist churches of Chnego of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for coordinates, and the control observed the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for coordinates of contribute for giving the Gospel of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for coordinate of all the Baptist churches of Chnego of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for coordinate of an all the theorems of contribution of all the members in the bright history of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for other than the property in the bright history of the work of the past year. There were grand dollars seems a small sum for other than the property in the bright history of the work of the past year. There were grand the past year that year the past year that year the past not venture to contradict him. This church constitutes one-sixtieth of all the Baptists of

church-extension work of the past eighteen months in this city and vicinity.

Within that time some afteen new churches have been organized in and about Chicago,—perhaps a larger number, but I am able to name Englewood, Lawndale, Twenty-fifth street, Oak Park, Maywood, Highland Park, Highwood, Stock-Yards, Danish, Swede on Twenty-fifth street, Winnetka, Hvde Park, Evangel at Rock Island Car-Works, Immanuel on the North Side, and Thirty-seventh street. It may be that one or two of these are not yet fully organized, but they are so nearly independent churches as to be self-supporting, and self-governing, and are in process of organizing.

If there has been any such record of church

If there has been any such record of church extension in this country or any other since the days of the Apostles, I have never heard of it. And this extension has not consisted in the mere multiplication of church organizations. More remarkable still have been the results in church building. There have been adozen new churches built—Englewood, Lawndale, Morgan Park, Rock Island Car-Works, Swede Church on the North Side, Highland Park, Norwood Park, Austin, Thirty-seventh street, Providence, and North

Rock Island Car-Works, Swede Church on the North Side, Highland Park, Norwood Park, Austin, Thirty-seventh street, Providence, and North Star. At Wilmette a fine building has been bought, and is now held for us in anticipation of the organization of a new church. Several new churches are now building—the First, Ohvet, Evanston, and Hyde Park. The cost of these new edifices will not fall below \$300,000.

To me this is an exceedingly interesting page of Christian history. Where is the city, where the denomination, that can show results, like these? At the late Episcopal Couvention it was reported that ore new church had been organized during the year in the entire State. In 1851, the Baptist churches of Nowark, N. J., organized a City Mission Society, in which they all co-operated with great interest for twenty years, when they made a report of their work. Nine new churches had been organized, and the results were thought remarkable. Nothing like it had been known in the country. But in a year and a half in our midst nearly twice hine churches have sprung into existence, and as many more meeting-houses been built. We need to open our eyes to the great future God opens before us in this city, and awake to new Christian enterprise and denominational public spirit. The results of these eighteen months are only an indication of the progress of the future. They are like the first grasses and flowers and leaves of spring. They foretell the verdure and bloom and fruit of the summer. And they also summon the husbandmen to toil. The season of fruit is the time of labor.

And it is not otherwise in God's spiritual kingdom. This multiplication of churches, all this erection of church edifices, has brought great burdens upon many of our brethren. In all these new interests they tave been compelled to give as probably they never did before. It was in the very midst of this general advance that the panic came aron as and did before. It was in the very midst of this general advance that the panic came upon us, and paralyzed the country with terror and smote it with disaster. As a hurricane sweeping over a country prostrates alike structures yet unfinished, those poorly built, and those weakened by age, and leaves only destruction to mark its path, so this financial whirlwind swept over the land, bringing new enterprises to an untimely and as well as destroying those of long-structure. end, as well as destroying those of long-sta paralyzing industry, and making almov man poorer than before. Now it is a every man poorer than before. Now it is a remarkable thing that this dark and terrible financial storm has neither blown down one of these new churches nor caused the builders to give over their efforts in any new enterprise. In all they have held bravely on their way, pushing their organizations to completion, and building their houses of worship and winning new converts by the power of the Gospel.

Most of them have been greatly prosperou and, after asking our help in ded and, after asking our help in dedicating the houses of worship, are able to take care of them selves and give aid to others. It is not strang that a few need the assistance of the brethren. Our brethren at the Stock-Yarda nee encouragement, and ought to be aided for th year to come. The South Church, formerly: year to come. The South Church, formerly a mission of this church, in consequence of the panic and change in the population, has lost its numbers, been compelled to give up its paster, and is in sore need of encouragement and aid. The Baptist Union a few months ago rented a church on the North Side, took charge of the Sunday-school which was being sustained in it, set a student to preaching and visiting, and now the Immanuel Baptist Church is organized with forty members, and I don't doubt a noble future. rty members, and I don's doubt a noble future. But while they are getting on their feet, they need for a few months to come the aid we prom-

No church in the city has been more wonderfully blessed of 60d in spiritual things than the Twenty-fifth street. It has one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. It has enjoyed an aimost continuous revival since its organization, reporting to the Association 121 sciditions, and 171 members altogether. Unfortunately, it has a debt of \$10,000 on its house of worship. The house was quit by the First Church. The late destruction of their own church house, and the house was built by the First Church. The late destruction of their own church house, and the necessity of building for themseives, has made the First Church feel too poor to aid the Twenty-fifth Street farther. It is a church of the poor. Its people are almost universally without means, and feel utterly unable, in addition to meeting current expenses, to carry their debt with its \$1,000 of interest. They ought to be, they must be, aided. If they can be helped for a year or two, with a continu-

can be helped for a year or two, with a continu

prospersly min the coming of never sames, such will carry their own burdens.

One of this church has grown another needing help. A Scandinavian student found there two or three converted Swedes. He began to hold meetings with them; others came in; a revival followed; a Swedish branch was organized, and now has about forty members. Their pastor, though a stadent, is a married man, and needs more to support him than in their povertymany of them being servant girls—they can at present pay him. I think his salary is about \$600 a year. His work is so fruitful that we can well afford to help them for the first year.

The Baptist Union has incurred Habithtes for the new church edice at Morgan Park, and asks our aid to discharge them.

One of the enterprises in which we are more interested than any other is the church at Hyde Park. It was the baptism of Brother Bayliss that called that church into existence. It was, perhaps, an encouragement that induced him to accept its pastorate. We are interested in his career. Having introduced him into the denomination, we are concerned for his success. Meeting unspected difficulty in securing a place of worship, his people have determined to build. In their double burden they need and must have assistance,—assistance in giving Brother Bayliss enough to live on this first year, and is building their house of worship. I must ask your attention to one case more. The Swedish Church on the North Side, in rebuilding after the fire, incurred a dobt. No people have struggled more heroically than they, Baythaving notes in the bank to one; and being threatened with the loss of their property, tisey came to the Baptist Union. We told them if they would raise \$500 themselves we would try to help them to \$500 more. They though st impossible, but, under the spur of necessity, did it, and are now depending on us to save their property, the banker having extended the time to October.

This is the extransity in which some of these interests find themselves. In this extremity they are come to the

cities do all these things, as tho and make them strong fill the State with the

this cause that shall be an in other church, and insure the

dertaking.

We are told in the New Testanes stood one day in the temple, and to watched the people as they brouglings for God's canee. Rich and peame and left their gifts. And it recorded that He commended one persons and the stanes and the stanes are stanes.

NOTES AND OPINION

people; forty-five, defeated or dru party friends; thirty-nine, volu

way. And several districts to hear from

The St. Louis Democrat counts are six newspapers supporting the Pag (Gentry for Governor) in Missouri. h ns only seven which still advocate ticket, and ten as yet uncommitted."

-When the Illinois Prohibitionists new candidate for State Superintendent lic Instruction (vice Mrs. Jennie P. Will clined), perhaps they may hit the facey of tain Independent Reform editors to the Etter is distasteful.

-The Tuscola Gazette ceases to be ent Reform, and supports the whole ticket. The Salem Industrial Ado out the word "Industrial" from its with it the Independent Reform ticket, the Democratic flag. The Furfield also changes back from Indepe

-Congressman Barrere's defeat, in the publican Convention at Pooria, last wick reli received by his henchmen in Fulton (The Lewistown paper calls it a "bri to be "eloquently resented" at the Canton paper (James K. M We scarcely know what is our dat

under the new Constitution, Oct. 18, and resemen on the old election-day, Nov. & Legislature will meet Nov. 10. The In Chayton partisans, ignoring the October will assume to elect a Legislature of

-The Reformers in South Carol Convention, called for Oct. 2, will proinate Judge John T. Green, of Sun ernor. The Washington Chronicle
The nomination of Chamberlain for
South Carolina does not meet with a b
ment of the entire Republican party of t
these favoring a complete political refe

lar Republicans have non Buttz, now Solicitor of the Circuit, for O vice Ransier, colored, defeated. And

-Col. William H. Betts is the nominee for Congress in the Third Ale trict, vice Pelham, beaten in the conve District have nominated William Ward, of borne Wister, of Philadelphia, is the ominee in the Eighteenth Pennsylv by virtue of his summer-residence -Clement H. Sinnickson, of Salem, N. the Republican nominee for Co District of that State, to the disp John W. Hazelton, present member. Same Dobbins is renominated in the Second fire sey District. In the First District Court the notorious Jim Scovel, after mack makes the protections of the protection of the pro fuss in the canvass, developed a street of

votes!

—The Washington correspon sure that Montgomery Blair would be some for Congress, some weeks ago, in the Maryland District, but William Walsh was son for the Fifth District, -no mistake The Fifth District Convention, last i that Johnson was so much as named. Washington correspondents should need to business, which is not in the line of maring

Governor of Tennessee, and the carvalle poses to make on a Civil Rights platform distasteful to Republicans in Rast that even the last stronghold of the part to Butier's district) is as good as lost sheet.

-Colorado newspapers and Louisians of current dates, go well together. The De News, a well-established Republican paper. of the Colorado election just held:

the people of a Territory have no rapits that dent and its accidental Governor are bound as in other words, the Colorado victims of Irrivarsalage had better look out, or Grant as with hit them again. This is just what the charged: that Grant and McCook process this people against their will, and, if they make them feel the rod.

—We think the masses of the people can be to care lees. No one can fail to see desire for a change of some sort because is need of it, and they do not care whete change be effected through a revolution Republican party or through its defeat. Republican, we have hoped to see a refusion to party.—Danville (18.) News.

The following from a newspaper, deled 18, 1736, has a modern reference: Friday, March 12. Bologfa, March 3. To 50 fore yearerday, Mademotscile Loure Bush, had a fore yearerday. Friday, March 12.—Bologria, March 3. To ros yeaterday, Madembrische Loure Bass, atte of this University, aged 23, disputed with the fessor in the Latin tongue, the Octopia was the bones of the human body had their occasion means of certain junca? The Abalamis the Affirmative and the Ledy the contrary, with great eloquestoe for an hour and a half sequently was extremely applicated by the The young Pemale Doctor is here in great those when she took her degree about a sgo, the ceremony was performed with a soul solemnity; the Cardinal Logate and Archinatine Cardinal de Folignac, were present; and made her a present of a gold anun-box.—It made her a present of a gold anun-box.—It down the cardinal de Folignac, were present; and made her a present of a gold anun-box.—It down the cardinal to the cardinal de Folignac, were present; and made her a present of a gold anun-box.—It down the cardinal to the ca

A Dispute in Latin.

Journal.

The reader will recognize in the give

THE NEW DOM

Lord Dufferin "At Rideau Hou

> Impressions of Chi His Tour Through

The Gesangfest of Gern at Waterloo

A Singular Specimen of

Telegraph Monopo tion, and the (Movement

OPTAWA, OR LORD DUFFERIN " AT turned to his pleasant h some 3 miles from this city, issued for an "at home" pere will be, beyond doubt, pects to "my Lord and my Dufferin was in the city yesterds he State-offices. While there,

dropped the glass from his eye, city that I visited, and there w in the city. They are a so on, the President of the Dixon is an Irishman, and Green Isle with the enti Green Isle with the estaming the glibness of a Yankee. Thut the performance was not papers are slightly given to far as I could see. One had been a been dealed to receive a fair quantisaid he believed his replies to way been as satisfactory to

had enjoyed larger oppurt nce with the people of

ciates." Dominion stock—of r has gone up 100 per cont a this word. 'The tour is over, an and his lady are entitled to a litt both counterplate putting that this country on paper. The box this country on paper. The be-mensely among Canadians. V-said by captious critics, the ge-this prolonged excursion of the of the Nation, and the repre-Majesty in the New Dominion, favorable. It has helped to we different and widely-scattered bountry.

bountry. A CANADIAN GERANGE The German settlers in Canathia Province, are mainly located of Waterloo, right in the centre of They have not forgotten the mith which Testons all over the wimpregnated, and consequently any number of singing secucions, month of September is general annual "Geausgfest;" and the years has fairly been rivated by thittle Village of Waterloo, on the Railroad, is the chief settlement, and the result of the Willage of Berlin, and marching between the two places behold.

The celebration this year dree

The celebration this year drew The celebration this year sacregariands from Buffalo, Preston, Hamilton, Baden, places; and right royal quant shine wine, and Bologne saus for the gratification of visitor the Reeve of the Village of What has been supported by the least of the Sacregary. for the gratification of visitors. Me the Reeve of the Village of Wateri the leading representatives of the Dominion, and delivered the welce to the foreign societies who came in the festivities. The old that a light is in the fuppresses every German, with Moses, He extracted, home comfort from the assombling come of twaterioo. He told his the time might come when they mi apon to face a foreign foe. Should the case, it would be well for them ration of a taste for music should what it had been and was now in those of the most powerful means of my their hands for the defense of and household goods.

Among the pieces given at the following: Luther's magniful "Ein Peat Burg ist Unser Gott Tower Is Our God), by the entire Franz Ant's "Walden Samkes Waterloo Liedertafel; Beethoven Athona," by Carl Richter; Franz Ant's "Walden Samkes Waterloo Liedertafel. The gem of Ance, however, was Gounod's glazin," with symphony by Bach. Gesangfest closed with the nationalise Queen."

The sudience of Germans was the rounion was most successful of the diverse nationalise hake up the Canadian people. To some right royally walcome—to Sasngericata as often and as long a Tell-Kursty Mospolit. The extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular of the extrange northern land of Heaver and the particular parti

s, as those of the

NOTES AND OPINIOR

vice Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, d

tic flag. The Fairfield De

y his henchmen in Fulton County paper calls it a "brutal insult , ignoring the October

ed for Oct. 2, will probably on in T. Green, of Sumter, for Ge n (S. C.) District the tor of the Circuit, for Cor

shington Townsend, Gen. La of Philadelphia, is the Ropuble Eighteenth Pennsylvania Distr summer-residence at Duacaca I. Sinnickson, of Salem, N. J., in nominee for Congress in the firm at State, to the displacement of the property of the congress of the congr In the First District Conver Jim Scovel, after much noise

ington correspondents were van tgomery Blair would be mominale some weeks ago, in the Sink rot, but William Walsh was non-they fell back on Reverdy John-J. Henkle, and it does not

cation of Horace Maynard in causesce, and the canvass he pro-on a Civil Rights placform, is very Republicans in East Tennesses. Republicans in East Tennesses, all they could, and who design ast stronghold of the party (Rost) is as good as lost already, empapers and Louisiana news, go well together. The Derres and Louisiana paper, and could be the stabilished Republican paper, and the stabilished

stablished Republican paper, and beleviton just heldy office-holders ridicule the idea that to the President and the Governor and the President and the Governor and the form McCook have the power to succeed the power to the protect and follow the power to succeed the power to the protect and follow to petition, and entry have no rights that the Institute field out, or Grant and McCook in. This is just what the Ness has their will, and, if they really the masses of the people care very all parties, and arc daily growing the masses of the people care very all parties, and arc daily growing

of through a revolution of the or through its defeat.

Inve hoped to see a reformation.

—Danville (Ill.) Neces.

wise than as a complimen still less are we require of the story to be due to

THE NEW DOMINION. Lord Dufferin "At Home" at Rideau House. Impressions of Chicago, and of His Tour Through Canada,

the Gesangfest of German-Canadians at Waterloo.

A Singular Specimen of a Mild Kanuck Scandal.

Telegraph Monopolies, Prohibition, and the Chency Movement.

medal Correspondence of The Chicago Tribun OTTAWA, Out., Sept. 11, 1874. LORD DUFFERIN " AT HOME."

last our errant Governor-General has reto his pleasant home, Rideau House, me 3 miles from this city. Cards have been issued for an "at home" next Saturday, and more will be, beyond doubt, a big rush of our interracy-for, being the Capital City of the Dominion, we of course indulge in that agiv-useless institution—to pay their re-"my Lord and my Lady." Lord erin was in the city yesterday, and called at the State-offices. While there, I had an oppor-tunity to interview him as to his impressions of

"Chicago, you see," said his Lordship, as he dropped the glass from his eye, "was the largest that I visited, and there was more to see here than at any other place. The people were mest hospitable, and I really was not subjected to one single mark of disrespect during my stay in the city. They are a somewhat peculiar peo-ple, those Chicagoans; and not the least amus-ing of them is a good-hearted fellow named Dison, the President of the City Legislature. Dixon is an Irishman, and talked about the from 1s le with the enthusiasm of a Celt and the glibness of a Yankee. The theatres are fine, but the performance was not very superior. The papers are slightly given to the sensational, so are as I could see. One had the audacity to

blish a bogus interview with me."
Lord Dufferin further added that he had not Lord Dufferin further added that he had not failed to receive a fair quantity of addresses, and said he believed his replies to them had in every tay been as satisfactory to the people as they had been to himself. I understand that some portion of the suite meditate a second trip to the Western States, when they will ponetrate out to points along the line of the Union Facilic Road.

THE TOUR OF LOAD DUFFERIN.

through the Provinces has been the most successful of any ever made by a representative of the English Monarchy through this country. It was happily timed, as the people have at last risen somewhat above sectional feelings, and are beginning to appreciate the fact of their existence as a mation. The Governor has mixed among the propergus and substantial yeomany of the the prosperous and substantial yeomany of the older counties, the strugging pioneers in the bowest settlements, the speculative adventurers on the shores of Lake Superior, and the busy on the shores of Lake Superior, and the busy traders of our fast-growing Western cities. He had enjoyed larger opportunities for forming an acquaintance with the people of the New Dominion than any previous Governor-General. Lord Differin has been met everywhere with demonstrations of joy, and speeches of fidelity to the present system of government and national ties. He has replied to nearly 100 addresses, and each time has acquatted himself admirably; and when he reached the Capital City of this Province, Toronto, he gave utterance to the most remarkable and happy of them all. I am sorely tempted to quote, for the benefit of the large Canadian element in Chicago, a short sentence or two from this speech. The Governor said:

passed through a land so replete with content-ment in the present, so pregnant with promise in the future. Everywhere have I learned that the the future. Perlywhere have I rescued that the people are satisfied,—satisfied with their own individual prospects, and with the prospects of their country,—satisfied with their Government, and the institutions under which they prosper,—attisfied to be the subjects of the Queen,—satisfied to be members of the British Empire."

The Governor General further claparage his The Governor-General further elaborated hig idea, and spoke of Canada as being the "asso-cate" of Great Britain; which happy phrase has smee run from one end of the country to the other. We are no longer mere Provincials; we are not the poorer brethren; but we are "asso-ciates." Dominion stock—of national vanity— has gone up 100 per cent since the use of this word. The tour is over, and Lord Dufferin and his lady are entitled to a little lessing. They

and his lady are entitled to a little leisure. They and his lady are entitled to a little leasure. They both contemplate patting their impressions of this country on paper. The book would sell immensely among Canadians. Whatever may be said by captious critics, the general results of this prolonged excursion of the Chief Executive of the Nation, and the representative of Her Majesty in the New Dominion, have been most favorable. It has helped to weld together the different and widely-scattered Provinces of this sountry.

The German settlers in Canada, especially in this Province, are mainly located in the County of Waterloo, right in the centre of the Peninsula. They have not forgotten the musical instincts with which Teutons all over the world seem to be impregnated, and consequently they rejetie in any number of singing societies. This pleasant month of September is generally chosen for an annual "Gesangfest;" and the success of past tears has fairly been rivaled by that of 1874. The little Village of Waterloo, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, is the chief settlement, and thitherward poured the German folks from all parts of the sountry to take part in the festivities. Near to it is the Village of Berlin, and the constant marching between the two places was a sight to beloid.

The colebration this year drew together the sangerhunds from Buffalo, Montreal, Toronto, Preston, Hamilton, Eaden, Berlin, and other places; and right royal quantities of lager-beer, Rune wine, and Bologne sausage were at hand for the gratification of visitors. Moses Springer, the Reeve of the Village of Waterloo, is one of the leading representatives of the Teutons in the Dominion, and delivered the welcoming address to the foreign societies who came to participate in the festivities. The old, old fear that a tight is in the future, which oppeases every German, was present with Moses. He extracted very sensibly some comfort from the assemblage that he welcomed to Waterloo. He told his visitors that he time might come when they might be called spon to face a foreign foe. Should such ever be the case, it would be well for them if their cultification of a taste for music should prove to be that it had been and was now in the Fatherland, the of the most powerful means of strengthening their hands for the defense of home, health, and household goods.

Among the pieces given at the festival were in following: Luther's magnificent choral, Ein Pest Surg Ist Unser Gott" (A Strong Tone Is Our God), by the entire male chorus; Franz Abt's "Walden Samkeit," by the Waterloo Liedertafel; Beethoven's "Ruins of these and the sease "On the Sea), was given by the Waterloo Liedertafel; Beethoven's "Ruins of these Stinshine); and Mendelssohn's chorus, "And dan Sea" (On the Sea), was given by the Waterloo Liedertafel. The gem of the performace, however, was Gounod's glorious "Ave Jaria," with symphony by Bach. Of course, the Geanglest closed with the national "God Save et al. "God Save of the suitened was most successful in every point."

The audience of Germans was immense, and the reunion was most successful in every point of ties. The Teutonic portion of the population of this country is in a most prosperous teation, and, withal, it is one of the most received the most received the control of the most received that possessed by many a more proseculation of the most received that possessed by many a more proseculation of the most received that possessed by many a more proseculation of the most received that possessed by many a more proseculation of the most received that possessed the many a more proseculation of the most received the

on which to land Atlantic convenience far fact gives to it an importance far that possessed by many a more proscountry. Unfortunately, commerce has an able to get all the benefit she might remain a cher circumstances, from this fact.

isting on the shore of this Province. The Direct United States Telegraph Company have laid a cable across the ocean, and now are anxious to put the American end of it on the shore at Conception Bay. But the other Company object, as a monopolist concern might very naturally be expected to do. In order to cover such cases, the Dominico Parliament, at its last scasion, passed an act which practically terminates the monopoly enjoyed by the Anglo-American Company, but, owing to the nature of the act, it was one to which it was necessary before it could be debut, owing to the nature of the act, it was one to which it was necessary before it could be declared law, to obtain the consent of the Secretary for the Colonies in England. Lord Carnarvon is the Secretary at the present time, but he has done nothing about the marter. Meanwhile, the Faraday—the boat employed in the laying of the cable—has arrived at Conception Bay, and is waiting for orders. Here comes in a peculiar piece of spife. The Directors of the other Company even object to allowing the steamer to wait for a decision inside the limits of the bay, claiming that the jurisdiction of the Company is equal to that of the Territorial Government, and that this latter extends to a line running from headland to headland, instead of following the S-mile limit along the sinucities of the coast. This, from an American Company, is too cruel. It is using Canada's weapons against herself, and the best interests of commerce, in a most "deesgnsting" way. It seems likely to be one of those inventions which are said to return to plague their inventor. CANADIAN SCANDALS.

We take our scandal very mildly. Indeed, what would be regarded, I presume, as absolutely correct and proper in some Eastern cities—Brooklyn, for instance—is here the occasion for the elevation of a myriad eyebrows, the blowing of tea thousand noses. I haven't very much faith in this excessive morality, but it is amusing. Let me give you an instance: we have a Provincial official named McKellar, a regular canny Ecotehman, who talks Gaelicas his mother canny Scotchman, who talks Gaeireas his i tongue. He was a widower for years, and has recently married a young, petite widow. Why not? In his offices at the l'arliament buildings not? In his offices at the l'arliament buildings there are certain engravings, the bill for which appeared in the public accounts. The chromos cost a total of \$227, and among them was one generally known as "The Reaper," but which was fautastically entitled "Little Mrs. —" Innocent enough, of course. But the Opposition were awe-struck at the wickedness of the thing, and the whole Province was deluged with articles about the picture of "Little Mrs. —" which hung in the private apartments of the Hon. Archibald McKellar! Poor Mac stood it as well as he could, but finally collapsed. His wife wanted to know what it all meant. His fellow-officials hiuted at his duty in the premises. stood it as well as he could, but manly collapsed. His wife wanted to know what it all meant. His fellow-officials hinted at his duty in the premises. "Mother Grundy" had always thought he was "a little gay." There was no other resource. He could not fall back upon his moral dignity and laugh the mosquitoes to scorm. On the contrary, he obtained an afidavit from the chromoseller, setting forth the fact that the picture was purchased by Mr. McKellar's predecessor in office, and giving the following startling conversation,—the Macdonald referved to being the deceased Sandtield, the old political war-horse of Upper Canada:

Two or three days after the House opened in the fall of 1874, Mr. Scott, the then Speaker, called in, and, saying that his rooms looked very bare, and that a few pictures would improve it, bought fifteen chromos and hye mottoes, ordering them to be framed. Next morning he called in with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and asked use to show him his purchases. After losting over them and rejecting two, they proceeded to select a few more. One standing framed, entitled "The Resper," after a painting by Adams, attracted Mr. Macdonald's attention, who said, "Ewing, how much for title Mrs." I stated 37. Turning to Mr. Scott, that will just suit you; you had better have that," and ordered it to be placed

exaggeration to say that the fate of the present Ministry, of which McKeliar is a member, depended upon a successful explanation of this terrific scandal which has set the entire Province on the tiptoe of expectation,

on the tiptoe of expectation.

A very different matter is the case in which the Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, is seeking to recover damages against Opposition nowspapers, which have published scandals connected with his record before marriage. Legal proceedings have already been commenced, and Mr. Brown has made affidavit that the libelous matter is entirely false; and every one believes bim. No more honorable man lives than Mr. Brown. Brown.

The National proprietors, which first publish ed the articles, seem likely to go to jail on its

PROHIBITION AND CHENEVISM. The Ontario Temperance and Prohititory League held its fouth annual Convention in Toronto recently. There was quite a large attendance, and resolutions were adopted favoring the appeal to the Legislature to put more restrictions on the sale of liquors, if the feeling of the people is axinct shoulter prohibition. of the people is against absolute prohibition, and the latter measure cannot therefore be en-

great progress in the Dominion. It would seem really that it was making more headway here than in the United States. The explanation may be found probably in the more arbitrary method of exercising their powers used by Canadian Bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

French Justice.

ment of the Eure-et-Loire has attracted atten-tion to the unaccountable way in which French juries return verdicts of guilty "wich extenuat-ing circumstances." A brother and sister were charged with the murder of their mother, who herself, there is reason to believe, had poisoned her husband. Living near the scene of repeated hostilities between the Germans and French in 1870, the whole family were accustomed to repair at night to the battlefield, where they plundered the dead and wounded, selling sheir spoil to German camp-followers. The property thus gained seems to have excited the cupidity, first of the wife, whose husband in his last moments imputed his death to something she had given him as medicine, and next of her son. He attempted in turn to poison his mother, and, this failing, he strangled her in her sieep, representing to the neighbors that she had committed suicide, which derived some plausibility from the fact that a charge of theft was hanging over her. The sister witnessed the perpetration of the crime, for the whole family had been in the habit of occupying a single room, but there was some reason to think she was of weak intellect, and she was acquitted. The murderer was found "guilty," with extenuating circumstances, the only ground for which seems to be that he had never received any education. In another case, tried a few weeks ago, in which a woman was murdered by her father-in-law under revolting circumstances, her husband looking on and offering no assistance, a similar verdict was returned, the result being that the prisoner escaped with five or six years' imprisonment. It is urged that such verdicts prove the necessity of reforming the jury laws. charged with the murder of their mother, who herself, there is reason to believe, had poisoned

His Hard Head Saved Rim.

Prop the Evandville (Ind.) Journal.

Rockport boasts among its population of two colored men named respectively Jack Lte and Willis Pool. Now, these sable heroes of many a sternly conter ed battle do not seen given to pious meditations, and, while the better portion of the little circle in which these men move were taken are not in devictions heliting the Sabhatin prious meditations, and, while the better portion of the little circle in which it ese men move were tak highest in devotions befitting the Sabbath day, they were seated in the friendly shadows of the binfis overlooking the river, deep in the mysteries of poker with the five-cents ante accompaniment. How it all came about our reporter was unable to learn, but there was a sudden, violent dispute, a quick struggle, and then a heavy body struck the huge rocks 30 feet below with a dull thud, and Willis Pool turned away with a shudder. Discovering that he had been observed, he turned and fied. Those below, however, hastening to the spot where the body lay, found that life was not extifict, and a moment later, that, as far as outside signs went, the damage was not fatal. Indeed, Lee was able to regain his feet, and but little difficulty was experienced in getting him to his home. In the fall, the Journal's informant insists that Willis' head came in contact with a fair-sized block of sandstone, literally crushing the latter to powder. The fact that his head reached the earth first probably saved the fellow from death; but though this service is fully valued by him, it was not quite sufficient to shield his body from harm. Among the injuries mentioned is a dislocated shoulder, a pretty badly bruised back, and injuries of an internal nature which may yet prove fatal, though the physicians think otherwise.

The Wives' Return.

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says: "A recent paragraph calling attention to the fact that summer widowers were having the jolliest times imaginable in the absence of their voluble halves has had a most remarkable effect. The wives come trotting home to see about this thing. One gentleman who was having an unusually good time, and whose wife had gone away to stay till the middle of September, was wonderfully astonished on going home at 4 o'clock in the morning to find his wife sitting up waiting for him. She gave him a rousing reception, and he looks like the last rose of summer. The wide world may wag as it will, but it is doubtful if he ever smiles again. The wives are coming home unexpectedly every day, and husbands had better look out a little in order that they may eave some trouble.

WASHINGTON.

Poland's Defeat---Involuntary Retirement of the Old Leaders.

The Lookout for 1876 --- Blaine vs. Thurman.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., Sept 11, 1874.

Judge Poland's defeat has been variously re eived, -by some with a chuckle, by others with moral, by a good many with a personal regret. As he is really defeated or withdrawn, and as the evil that men do is said to live after them, let not the good be wholly interred with his bones. If he was not personally honest, that quality of honesty was defunct amongst his contemporaries. POLAND'S POINTS.

He was a man to strike one with interest at first view, and, after a while, to be wholly forgotten, and, after some years, to recover his position in the mind, with strengthened consideration and respect. He was a very moderate and conservative man,-Slavery being no issue where he lived, and without advocates, so that, although Anti-Slavery, he was anything but Radical. He was a Judge by long career, and a firm though mild Judge, -not reckless nor ferocious in any sentence he administered, but, within orbit of his severity, unflinching. As a Judge, he served his State faithfully; as a lawyer, he performed the most laborious and ingrateful work of this period, the revision of the laws, which he stuck to, with a small forlorn hope, until the mighty task was done, and, if he be politically buried now, this tome in granite might be his covering. He was a national man and a Magistrate, as a Senator is a Magistrate by the Constitution advisory of the Chief Magistrate; and, as a Senator, his work was mild, diligent, and broad, -connected with a proportion of self-respect which more ardent men are apt to forget in their unscrupulous precipitancy to be scrupulously resentatives, he led the van of investigations, and expired under the growing Jacobinism of that kind of fury, as Vangirard and Lafayette were trampled out by a lower and wilder order of reformers. That he was not indifferent to the public outery, was shown in this proce against the Credit Mobilier people, where ever agency of the party, and all the imploration the opposite party, were exerted to procure mere exhortation without a victim. He brough in both a finding and culprits, and they were its action, and they were its content of the process of the proces actual culprits. Other men were inveigled by, through, or with them; but these latter public opinion or private pain punished sufficiently. The two men Poland presented to a Cougress without the fortitude to expel them as he sugpacious traitor. Ames was the representative of that mercenary duliness in the North which is color-blind on that part of the moral spectrum where Honor stands. For his besotted obtus s presented to Congress for expulsion, oks for that kind of betrayal involv-

THE POLAND COMMITTEE at that period bore a moral significance scarcely less than the impeachment of Strafford by Fym and Coke. The Chairman, in his venerable white half, straight earriage, blue coat, and buff vest, preserved health of skin and hue of eye, and preserved health of skin and hue of eye, and respectful, grave address, conducted the proceedings like a Moderator, extracting the truth without raising his tone of voice or losing his mean of behavior; and, when he brought in the report, and stood up to defend it against Gen. Butler, James B. Beck, Fernando Wood, and a umber of very capable debaters, all hotly com-itted to save the culprits, he prevailed with ist great Grand Jury which desired justice dicient, but no more. I have always thought that, for his temperament, so respectful and in-offensive, it required the highest kind of legisla-tive fortitude to face Brooks and Ames, and tive fortitude to face Brooks and Ames, and facethem there, in the midst of a headle Coagress, facing them both as he spoke those sentences so terrible because so caim. Subsequent investigations have contained more pyrotechnics, and have been supported by an outside pressure, threatening and baleful, and, as in all such cases, dignifying the defense. The report of the Poland Committee was no mere nosing affair in search of chops and tomatosauce; it was a Congressional inquest. Passing up to the Senate, it reached a Subject there, as well. Amongst the many who rejoice in Poland's defeat are some who could never forgive that old man for his work in 1872. Like some of them, he is retired, but with none of their re-I was in Vermont in 1871-'2, and found at that time loud complaints that Poland would never die nor retire. The same is the case in every

die nor retire. The same is the case in every district where a man of predominant experience and fitness lives. The English, wise in this respect, provide against such instability of the constituency by extending the opportunity of other boroughs to their statesmen.

What is called

THE PRESS GAG-LAW

could not have been, in any mean or intimidating respect, the conception or intention of Luke P. Poland. He was never antagonized by the press. His relations with newspacer-men were Poland. He was never antagonized by the press. His relations with newspaper-men were of that propriety which informed them without inviting their intimacy for the purposes of his personal ambition. He was of the old school, unchanged and unchallenged. I do not know the nature or significance of the law which has the nature or significance of the law which has obtained a measure of edium, and it has not been my privilege to find anywhere a clear discussion of it. If condemned by the press in all the breadth of that instrumentality, it must have exercised a certain force in an impatient district; but such odds make his defeat too easy to warrant great artillery-firing over his remains. There are men in public life—quite a number at that—who are very restive and malevolent to-

There are men in public life—quite a number at that—who are very restive and malevolent to ward the press. Roscoe Conkling heads the list. He is like the gobbler, who is not satisfied to dominate in the barnyard, but is ruffled even at the passage of carrier-birds overhead.

OBIT.

Judge Poland's place, like any man's, can be supplied. A Republican country, like a Republican army, can find smiths, stokers, and engineers, in the ranks, to start its engines in all contingencies. It can never be wholly satisfied engineers, in the ranks, to start its engines in all contingencies. It can never be wholly satisfied with its representative public men, however, when they are constantly replaced by the crowding forward of obscurities. Poland was not a member of the sentimental school, which is passing away in the vapors of the war; he was an orthodox, exact, legal-minded leader, just ready for the corrective usefulness for which the times are ripe.

are ripe.

I have heard Mr. Blaine say that Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, was one of the three superior Senators New England 1 at in public life in his day,—theopther two being Summer and Fossenden. Mr. Poland had a slower temperament than these. He seemed to have abdicated his more dramatic personality in the conclusion that, being less a leader, he could be a better legislator. But he has been one of the steady, ripe, and valuable contributions to the lawmaking body of which New England sends so many. A Federalist, he might naturally have drifted too far in the direction of John Adams and those o'ercautious men who could not see that a disorderly and wicked press is its own corrective that an unprincipled editor is in a pillory every moroing of his own willfulness; that the temporary pleasure such feel in doing spite is repaid in a thousand twinges and despondent hours which their victim never feels; and that a vigilant press, administered for civilization, is the only sufficient stimulus to perpetuate popular institutions, which otherwise might lapse of their own respectability to a very lethargic and Dutch kind of despotism.

MACPILAH.

One by one the personal figures of the War disappear,—sentimentalists, agitators, lawgivers, outside directors, camp-followers, politicians. All that is honorable of the War is in the army, or under the turf, or back in the citizen-ranks. Scarcely a living hero of the Slavery or the Anti-I have seard Mr. Blaine say that Mr. Colla-

or under the turf, or back in the citizen-ranks. Scarcely a living hero of the Slavery or the Anti-Slavery side cuts a respectable figure at this day. What has become of Garrison and his Liberator? What has become of Garrison and his Liberator?
Garrison helped to destroy Greeley; Greeley
disliked Beecher; Beacher says Tilton is a blackmailer; Dana performs on Poland's grave;
Gerritt Smith may be alive, but it is highly unimportant if true; Mrs. Stowe and "Uncle
Tom" "should have died hereafter," as Macbeth
remarked. Where is Lucretia Mott? And
where are J. C. Calhoun, Bob Toombs, Wise,
Davis, and all that party? "And Enoch walked
with God, and he was not."
All this shows that there is a period to the
greatest generation, and those leaders who do
not happily perish in their era live beyond it in
neglect. The Republican party has survived the
day when it could purga itself of Chase, Gree-

ley, Sumner, and Seward,—its godfathers. The Democratic party shows even a longer if less vitality; and, though its newspapers are in homicidal strife,—the Western Essu and the original Jacobs of the East worrying each other about kinds of money which neither of them possess,—the thing called organization reaches beyond leaders, or principles, or common necessity.

Nor can we see any immediate limit to those organizations, except by the replacement of their particles as they are wasted or lost. We shall probably have to wait for a great necessity again to see a third party absorb parts of the others; and, even then, as far as the politicians are concerned, it will be the same bees hiving in another spot. The party of Jefferson survived Gallatin and its first school of statesmen, and, imperceptibly transformed by Monroe, fell again to the Federal wing within itself, until an Adams was its exponent. Again radicalized by Jackson, it lived until overthrown by a fusion of all things discontented, and, when it recovered power, had shaken off every Jackson man of power,—Blair, and Benton, and Silas Wright, and Van Buren,—and passed to a younger school. The Mexican War brought a military here to the Presidency against it; but again the organization prevailed, until the slowly arising itsue of six centuries produced the parties of the sword. And now, after twenty-two years of life and fourteen years of power, the Anti-Slavery party and its opponents may both be addressed in the words of Jefferson, uttered in 1801: "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans!" That is, there is no line drawn except that of organizations, neither harmonious within itself. Hard money, revenue-THE DEFORMED TRANSFORMED

tered in 1801: "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans!" That is, there is no line drawn except that of organizations, neither harmonious within itself. Hard money, revenustariff, economical Administration, national loyalty, and local self-government, are Jeffersonian principles. The same are Jacksonian principles, with the added feature, or rather extension of the same features,—no monopoly parasitical upon the couttal authority, like the United States Bank. Is that the Democratic party of Indians, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or South Carolina?

lina?
The Liberal Republican movement—it never was a party, and never was intended to be—was a bolt in the direction of such Jeffersonian principles, crippled at the start by the adherence of a large Federal element which perverted the platform and bastardized the issue. Again, the two old parties, inharmonious, and only rapacious of patronay are pressure toward the nomination. patronage, are pressing toward the nominating Conventions of 1876. Neither party will dare present a bold candidate.

present a bold candidate.

Two POLITICIANS
will be put forward; and, if nothing arises meantime, and both men live, it looks probable that James G. Blaine and Allan Thurman (or Old Bill Allen) will -run very close to a dead heat, particularly if a third candidate be added to the race to call off a small portion of the ballots. The defeat of Poland and others is significant chieffy in request off a small portion of the ballots. The defeat of Poland and others is significant chiefly in respect to the subject of that Congress which shall succeed the Congress to be elected this fail. If the ballot fails, that Congress will elect. A third candidate will naturally be presented by some kind of third party, in order to obtain this Congressional opportunity; for the House can select "from the five highest on the list," voting by States. That third man, if nominated upon character and uncohoxious. the list," voting by States. That third man, if nominated upon obstacter and unobnoxious, might become President of the United States, and give us an Administration representing that intelligent plurality which has little or no opportunity to take part in the naming of candidates by great party conventions. He would probably get the support of the party in minority in Congress, particularly if the main election before the people had been of an embittered nature, which is always likely to be the case.

Herein Mr. Blaine is a far more formidable candidate before the Republican Convention than any other man, as his poniarity with mem-

candidate before the Republican Convention than any other man, as his popularity with members of Congress in general would go far to break up a union of the Congressional minority upon the third-party man. Another person, saw Mr. Washburne, would have no such favor. Before that contingency occurs, it is highly probable that Mr. Biaine will be a Senator of the United States.

EITHER BLAINE OR THURMAN

would be a great personal improvement upon the Government we have been living under, which is a kind of mixed Regency, with an intellectual minor at the top, surrounded by certain rich men who are invited in from time to time. The standard of self-respect and observation is high with Biaine, and Thurman also. Biaine is a Protective-Tariff man, in favor of free coal and salt, in communication, with library solitical. a Protective-Tarin man, in rayor or free coal and salk, in communication with liberal political economists, with ambition toward the support of the best criticism, and with no misses wide enough to give any great bounce to scandal.

Thurman is a Judge of integrity, opposed to financial nostrums, polite and informed, with family surroundings refined and respectable, and preference for men of canacity and eminence in

family surroundings refined and respectable, and preference for men of capacity and eminence in his Cabinet. Many patriotic men could be happy with neither of these gentlemen, out all would utter a sigh of relief that, in the coming of either, the public tone would be higher, the national hand no less vigorous, and the campaign would be respectable. In that campaign both men could speak; after its fermination, either could unite and converse; during the Administration, whatever it might be, polite counsel would not be rejected. It becomes the province of thinking people, ill-content with either to stand in CAMP OF OBSERVATION

upon these two entrenched parties, and, if there be one personality in the country too lofty by character and cander to secure the suffrages of either, to keep him in reserve and quietly await developments. upon these two As to the third term, that has got to be a one-

As to the third term, that has got to be a onelegged stool. The New York Heraid did the
proper thing, Maj.-Gen. Nast notwithstanding,
to sensationalize that comet out of our solar
system, and chose the right time to begin it.
But it owes an apology to the real Casar.
Also, it may be well for the men who went
originally to Cineinnati to look with a certain
askantness upon the Liberal Republican concern
in New York State, which is waiting for splits
between Dix and Tilden in the very curious
game of political fare going on there.

GATH.

Iliness of Sepator Boutwell—The Vel-low Fever at Peasacola—Obituary. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—Dr. Hausmann,

of this city, was sent for yesterday, and left in the train last pight, to attend Senator Boutwell, who is sick at Groton. THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA—OBITUARY.
Commander Charles L. Franklin, of Ohio,
who has been on duty at the Pensacola Navv-Yard, died of yellow fever on Friday last. Reports to the Navy Department indicate no abatement of the fever at Pensacola and Key West. Capt. Semms, the executive officer at Pensacola Navy-Yard, has been attacked by this fever, which prevails in the most malignant form.

Cutrages at Smyrna.

The Jewish Chronicle says the Secret Association of Turks at Smyrna, has recently given a fresh proof of its existence. Several of its members went, during the night, armed to the houses of some Jewish musicians, compelled them to leave their beds, and dragged them to a cafe, where the poor people were forced not alone to play till daylight, but also to pay the night's expressed. penses. The miscreants also endeavored to use violence to the wife of one of the musicians, but the woman succeeded in escaping from their clutches. The unhappy Jews have forwarded complaints to the Governor of the city and to the Grand Rabbi.

-

Port of Chicago, Sept. 19:
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr-Seventh Ohio, White Lake, lumber.
Schr-Seventh Ohio, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop B. W. Bianchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Menohause, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Charles, Lulling, Menominee, lumber.

Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber Harge Emms E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber Charies, Luling, Menominee, lumber, Schr Jane Beil, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Reed Case, Oswego, coal.
Schr Beneda, Oswego, coal.
Schr Has Keith, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ids Keith, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ho. Richrad, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ho. Richrad, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Fort Huron, sundries.
Barge G. B. Jones, Saginaw, lumber.
Barge G. T. Judd, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lamberman, White Lake, lumber.
Schr E. M. Portch, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr E. G. Roberts, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Broutier City, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Broutier City, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Backhawk, Stony Creek, wood.
Schr Gern, Collina' Pier, wood.

Prop Menomines, Grand Haven, undries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 17,646 bu wheat, 270 brls flour
789 bags seed, and sundries.
Schr E. C. Butts, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg and intermediate ports, 5,025 bu wheat, 4,800 bu corn, 100 brl flour, 967 bars iron, 100 bags seed, and sundries.

dries.
Schr E.P.Royee, Escanaba, 75 bu cats, 8 bris cornmea
6 bris pork, and sundries.
And thirteen years deared light

Lake Freighta.

There was a little more inquiry for freight room by steamer, but the general market was dull and easy. A charter was made Friday at 3c for corn to Buffalo. The prop Plymouth was taken for corn, Idaho for corn and eats, and Annie Young and Dean Richmond wheat and oats, all on through rate, vis Buffalo. Friday evening the sehr C. C. Butts, corn at 3c, and prop Nehraska remainder cargo corn, both to Buffalo. The schr Arabia was taken for wheat to Kingston at Tyc. Tost, T. Capacity, 42,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu oats.

The Lake Breeze.

It was reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the stmr Lake Breeze which had been missing Saturday, was found by the tug G.W. Wood, Capt. William Crawford, shout half way across the lake, in a disabled condition, her machinery having given out. The Wood made fast to her, and towed her to within 20 miles of the city, when she had to let ber go, not having enough coal to bring her in against the gale blowing from the West at the time. It was expected that the tug would go for her the same might and bring her in, but she was not able to get the coal. She left yesterday morning, but was compelled to return, owing to the still prevailing heavy sea. Capt. Safeland, the Superintendent of the line in which the Lake Breeze runs, then engaged the powerful tow-barge Bismarck and started for the rescue of the disabled steamer at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. As nothing more was heard of the vassel or the tug up to a late hour last evening, it was betteved that another accident had befallen her, or that she had drifted to the opposite shore. The latter theory was confirmed by the receipt last evening of the following dispatch at the office of the Engelman Transportation Company:

"There Cars, Mich., Sept. 20, 1874.

"Lake Breeze enchored about 5 miles norts of New Buffalo, 3 miles from Michigan City. Are trying to

"Lake Breese enchored about 5 mices north of New Buffalo, 3 miles from Michigan City. Are trying to repair up. If we can, will come to Chicago," As the wind has gone down and the Bismarck has not returned, it is believed that she has gone across for the disabled vessel, and will tow her here during the night. There is hardly a doubt that she will be in this morning.

The wind is still contrary, and consequently but few vessels are coming in. There were about four union vossels at the market last evening. —The sow Laurel, of this city, has received a new deck and bulwarks at Manitowoe.

—The stmr Huron, of the Engleman Line, between this city and Benton Harbor, which should have left here Saturday night, did not leave her dock until last evening on account of the gale blowing from the west. She left yesterday morning, but had to come back after having gone a short distance.

LINEWHERE

The sohr Centurian, with tumber from Trenton for Oswero, struck bottom off Amherst Island, and had to throw overboard about 20,000 feet before she could be released.

—The sohr James Couch collided with a tow-barge

—The schr James Couch collided with a tow-barge on Lake Erie last Monday night, and lost her jibboom, bowsprit, and heedgear; damage, \$400. The tow-barge was only slightly damaged.

—The canal-vessels which have just passed Detroit were favored with good winds and fair weather on Lake Erie to the Detroit River.

—The Buffalo Express states that the prop Davidson succeeded in reaching the Bennett Elevator at Buffalo about 11 o'clock Friday morning, and, after taking out one canalboat-losd of wheat, moved further up the river and discharged the balance of her cargo at the Sturgess.

taking out one canamost-load of wheat, moved furner up the river and discharged the balance of her cargo at the Sturgoss.

—The Detroit Free Frees says the Government simm Warrington was about ready Friday evening to leave for Fort Gratiot, freighted with stone and other material necessary for the construction of a residence for the light-keeper at that point.

—It is not sufficient that a master of a vessel should be thoroughly quantied as to the discharge of his duties as such, but it is equally necessary that there should be aboard a mate having sufficient theoretic and practical knowledge of navigation and sammanhip to take command in case of necessity. A vessel sailing without such a mate would not be deemed seasorthy, at least if she were on a long voyage.

—A considerable business has recently opened up in the bark trade, a large quantity having been got out at Nine-Mile Potut, on Lake Huron. The shipments thus far have been on board the smaller claus of vessels and scows which for some time back have made two or more voyage between the two points, Derivoit and that immediate locality. The traffic, it is stated, is far preferable to the lumber or wood trade.—Detroit Free Frees.

preferable to the lumber or wood trade,—Detroit Free Frees.

—In view of the many disasters which occur each season during smoky or foggy weather at Pecho Island, in Lake St, Clair, there are not a few of our ship-owners or ship-masters who are carnestly suggesting that some means be taken to avoid these annoyances. The place in question lies in Canadian waters, and not-withstanding the way is sufficiently clear and the situation out of harm's way during all weather aside from as above noted, despite the strictest attention to the compass, some of our best and most cautisus navigators have failed to pass it by, but, on the contrary, have met with serious losses and delaws, extending in some instances from two to three days. A steam logsome instances from two to three days, extending in some instances from two to three days. A steam fog-whistle is the only remedy for the protection required, and it is to be looped that are long one will be there

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Sign.

8 EAST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—
8 First-class board for ladies and gestlemen, \$4 to \$5
per week, with use of piance day-board, \$4.
268 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS
gestlemen or small family. Apply in person.

PARIS HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Desplaines, Chicago—Elegantly.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a small room, with board, in a genteel American family, where there are few or no other boarders, con-venient to Madison-st. and Fifth-av.; terms not to accept 85 per week. Address C R L, 20 East Madison-st. DOARD - WANT A MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE without children, to board small family for year of furnished boase; reference required. Please call at 1371 Michigan av.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mai' promptly attended to. A FIRST-CLASS FIT IN CHEAP OR FINE KID
A gloves, regular cut or soamless; gusranteed and put
on before you buy. Paris Glove Store, Wistate-at.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING
JONAS GALDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-at. CLASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, Damphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PHTTI-BYNC, 20, 28, and 20 Fifth-av. Stock called for in my part of the city, free. DRESS-CUTTING TAUGHT FOR \$5 IN ALL IFS branches at Cornwell's Pattern Rooms, southeast corner State and Adams-sts.; cutting and basing a specialty.

specialty.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCREN—C. W. HUMMER
is no longer in my employ, and is not authorized to
collect any debts dus me, or incur any responsibilities
was ever on my account after this date. JAMES
THOMSON. Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1874. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE FIRM

of Alford & Lee, is this day dissolved, and in accordance with articles of agreement of said firm. I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted in the firm name by Kinny Lee. ALBERT ALFORD. WANTED-GAS-FIXTURES, TWO CHANDELLERS with 3 or 4 burners and 1 reductor for window; must be cheap for each, 94 State-st.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID AND HIGHLY FINISHED HAL lett & Davis piano, cost \$900, for sale for \$300 At Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. At Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE-CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS MELODEon. Inquire at 256 West Washington-st.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY-NEW
scheme of easy payments.
In order to meet the convenience of those who wish to
per only a small amount in cash, and the remainder by
casy installments, the Mason & Hamlin Company have
now arranged to offer their unrivaled organs for monthly
or quarterly paradogness, with full description of styles
and terms for cash or time payments. Also, testimony
circulars sent free to any address on application.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
So and 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP.
O Pianos 8100 to \$200; also pian a to rent \$5 to \$10. N.
GOOLD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adam-at. TO RENT-AND FOR SALE-PIANOS AND OR-gans; renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER 2 CO., 274 State-st., near Van Burea. Established 1 Sq. SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE-CITY SRANCH Doffice, 172 and 174 Clark, up-stairs. Machines sold on manthly pimits. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

ONE DOMESTIC, TWO LATE IMPROVED SINGers, and three Grover & Baker machines, all in perfect order, at half cost price. 125 Clark-et., Room 2. SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MZI.OHERT, 25 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

MR QUANTIERI, FORMERLY CONNECTED A with the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and Ferry Hall, Lat With the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and Ferry Hall, Lat With the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, or finish their education under masters. French the language of the family. For references apply to Prof. Weston, Ferry Hall, Lake Forest; Mr. Bates, Park Institute, Ashlanday., Chicago; Prof. Cristenden, President of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, For further particulars address Mms. GUANTIERI, 198 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. H. CLARRICK EDDY (ORGANIST OF THE M. First Congregational Church, Chicago,) baving returned from a month's vacation, is now prepared to re-ceive pupils on the planoforty and or gan, aims in the the-ory of music. Rooms, 228 West Madhemast. LUMBER AND BRICK WANTED, AND GIVE IN part payment good city real estate. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 182 LASAIS-st., Room 17.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BUYERS OR SELLERS OF FURNITURE AND household goods take notice that our austion sales that you in French Thursday, and Saturday, ROCK.

I OB SALE—House FEET, SUUTHWEST CORNE Thirty-first-st. and Cottage-place. No money re quired from parties who wish to improve immediately TORR & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corn Monroe and Labalie-ste.

Monros and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE-Sailes PRET ON PRAIRIE-AV., BEtwoen Firty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. Price \$35 per
foot; easy torms. SNYDER & Link, it Mixon Building.
northeast corner Monros and Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE-NEW IGROOM ERICK HOUSE FOR
42,000, rents for \$35 per month. Tacms casy. Inquire
of STOVER, 16 Lasalle-st., basement. POR SALE EQUITY IN HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side; small cash payment, balance to suit. POR SALE-OHRAP. BASY TERMS; TWO BRICK I residences; good location; West Division; 85,503. Went take other property in part payment. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-at.

POR SALE-SOUTHEAST CORNER FIFTH-AV.

I and Policet. Scribt, to alley; will be sold at a sacrifice if taken at one. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, 144

OR SALE-WABASH-AV, THREE-STORY AND I' basement stone from noose of fitteen rooms, an modern improvements, and lot east-front on Wabash av., near fwenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Aixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts. Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Laballo-ats.

TOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER WALLACE AND
Thirty-avershats. Price 85, 250 per accs. SNYDER
LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and

LASAR-evis.

POR SALE—DO YOU WANT TO MOVE YOUR house? If so, you must before Sept. 25, as the fire ordinance will be so enforced after that date that no house can be moved within city limits. We have for sale a few choice lots on West Sids, just outsite old fire limits, which we will sell to move house on. Call at once, or it will be too late to move your house. WILLINTON & GARLICK, 171 LaSalie-st. GARLICK, I'I LASAIC-3t.

L'OR SALE-OR RENT-LOTS INSIDE SOUTH
bedievard. No money required under 20 years to
taces who will build; 6 per cent interest.

Also, coldages for \$52, 500 and \$5, 000 on West Side, \$100
cash, balance at 8 per cent incress for 20 years. Apply to
H. O. \$10NK, Koom 3, 168 Saan Madison-3t. FOR SALE-OR RENT-THE ELEGANT HOUSE CHAS. CORYELL, 29 Websshev. POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments—New house, is recent, on Taylor-et., mar Campbell-av. Inquire at 125 South Clark-at., in bank.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY Is block, similarest corner of Goetha and Astor-tis., surrounded by girects and alleys, in front of Union Square and near Lake Shore drive. C. M. HAERIS, 115 Raudolub-at.

Raudoluh-et,

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS
to sulf—New marblo-front house No. 28 Parkar.

Apply to G. M. WILSON, ES South Clark-et., in bank. FOR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN-LOTS ON Western and Campbell ava, and Lexington, Polica and Taylor-siz. Perries wishing to build no money required down. Inquire at Its South Clarkst, in bank.

LOR SALE-ON EASY TERMS—THE FIRST CLASS I OR SALE-ON EASY TERMS—THE FIRST-CLASS marble-front building corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-se. Will take part in other property. Inquire of JUHN SUTTON, Room II Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts., from II to Ea. m.
FOR SALE-5, 10, OR 20 ACRES, CORNER OF Forty-seventh-st. and Ashinad-av., near Stock-Yards. SYTDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LeSalle-sts.
FOR SALE-LOTS AT LAWNDALE ON ST. LOUIS and Trumbull-sts., near Ogden av. and Twenty-seventh-se, swylogen av. and Twenty-seventh-se, unclassed seventh-sev

ng, northoese corner mource and Lasaneses.

L'OR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET ON SIXTY-THIRD
Les, and finglewood-av., between Wallace and Halandts. Terms to sait. SNYDRE & LEE, 14 Nixon Buildng, northeast corner Mource and LaSalie-sta. I POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK I Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depoty preperty shown free, Chaspest prop-erty in market. IRA BROWN, 12 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-418 iown and \$10 monthly payments. A Syears free parent lot. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSaffe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS, 40, 60, 80, 116, and 480 seros, within 25 miles from Chicago, you want a good farm apply to G. C. WHIPPLE. 123

POR SALE—83,000, QUARTER CASH, EASY terms—very desirable country-seat at Rockford ; large terms-very desirable country-seat at Rockford irst-class house, good barn, 30 acres choice land, lant fruit. D. HENRY SHELLON, let Washington.

O RENT-FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE I of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to to good tenant; 258 West Washington-at. Apply to WM W. STRONG. 357 West Randolph-st., or 286 Wabash-at. W.STRONG, 357 West Randolpir-st., or 266 Wabash-av.
TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
house, 1560 Pealrie-av., in good order. Furnace and
gas fatures. Will be rested very cheap to May heat.
HENEY Q. YGUNG, Room 6 Byan Block.
TO RENT-THE STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house No. 10 Edertdge-court. Apply at
office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Ryan Block.

TO RENT-GOOD S AND S ROOM HOUSES ON THE North Side from \$13 to \$30 per month. Inquire of G. U. WHIPPLE, I'd South Clark et. TO RENT-BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENT-Ing agenta, 184 West Madison-st.; New avoil-tront by the Ser West Adams st., and other houses, large and mail, all over the West Physicion. Call and look over our

TO RENT ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST. - STORY I and basement brick house, with modern improvements; possession Oct. 1. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building. TO RENT-NO. & ELLISAY, FOR \$40 PER DANGE OF LANGE OF LANG

Supurcan.

To RENT-AT HALF PRICE-I HAVE SEVERAL houses and cottages in Evanston having from 5 to 10 rooms, which I will rest till May next for half the ordinary price to cash in advance; or a lower figures than can be found in any other direction. C. E. BROWNE, koom it, lee Fifthan,

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASON, ble rates to respectable parties. Inquire of P. 1 YAN, 285 West Madison-st. TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, 2 ROOMS and water-closet. Also, 6 rooms, No. 44 Willard By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-REN.
ing Agents, 188 West Madison-st.: Two floors,
rooms each, 189 West Madison-st.: one floor 6 and one
7 rooms, corner Haisted and Madison-sts.; two floors
rooms each, 35 South Haisted est, and one floor 8 room TO RENT-ROOMS ON NORTH SIDE, FITFED up for families. Also stores and basements. Rent chesp. Inquire at Hatch House, 29 North Wellisst.
TO RENT-A SUITE OF NIOZLY FURNISHED front rooms; rent low. 192 South Poorla-st., corner of Van Burco. Van Buren.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF 7 FURNISHED ROOMS
with use of a new piano, only to a small family, at No.
24 Superior-st. Inquire at No. 33l Chicago-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS-Best location in the city and lowest rents, at 161 South Clarkest. Room 8. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT-SEVERAL NICE STORES, BANKING rooms, cheap. J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and House Reuting Agency, 77 Clark-st. TO RENT-CORNER VAN BURKN-ST. AND Pacific-av (Mendel Block) stores, basements, and suite of 6 rooms, second floor. Inquire at 137 Fifth av., up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT-9 DESIRABLE OFFICES WITH FIX-tures in the Metropolitan Block. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, Boom 8.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-LUMBER OR COAL dock, 1:0 test froat, on Feelftn-st., running back to the Empire Siln, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st, bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 162 Washington-st., basement. WANTED-TO RENT

WANTED-TO RENT-AFTER OCT. I, A FUR-nished Toom, between Adams and Fulton-sis., and Union Fark and Robey-st, front room is estrage prefer-red, rest must be reasonable. Address C. F. FUED-HAM, Liste, Ill. HAM, Lisie, Ill.

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN, WITH
the best of references, wants a furnished house for
a small family, without children, on the avenues north of
Twenty-scood-st. W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A FAMILY OF FIVE
grown persons a first-class furnished house. Address
LC, Box 2.1 Palmer House.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD FLOURING MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR A sale on easy terms, or to trade for either improved or unimproved land. For particulars address CHARLES SHERMAN, Sheldon, Iroquois County, III.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROOBEY WITH A house and a ten (10) years' lease, for sale at low figure; pleasant neighborhood, and doing a good cash business. Icesson for selling-going South. Apply at 55 West Lake-3. LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE HARDWARE FOR sale; to be closed out at low figures for each. A. W. WHEELER, 62 Lake-st., no-stairs.

Dakers Fore Sale-Horses, wagon, unexcluded lease, route, etc., Inquire of GEORGE SCHWEINFURTH, is a West Eric-st.

DEUG STORE FOR SALE ON THE NORTH SIDE of Chicago for each; stock Ei, 50; cales 35 to 25. Inquire of E BURNHAM, SON 2 CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE WE OFFER OUE A No. 1 store, corner of Clark and Michigan-sts., come of the finest appointed and best situated in sais eity, now doing a good bushess and thoroughly stocked with fresh goods. MEDCALF 4 CO. L a good business. Address R K, Tribune office, L'a good business. Address E K, Tribuns office.

MUST BE SOLD STORE FOR RENT STOCK
And fixtures for sale. Spisndid chance, one of the
best stands in the city. Hant for store, 580; up-stains, 585;
good business established, isdies; and gouts; furnishing
goods; stock and fixtures about \$1,00; will sell after part
for cash, or good collaterals on lung time, with 19 per omiinterest, at find Twenty-second-st.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE
M. cheap; established cash business; contrally located,
west Side; rest low; fixtures good and few. Address T
50, Tribune office.

AUDICANTHE OVERER COPPER AND CHOP.

50, Tribune office.

MRCANTILE OYSTER, COFFEE, AND CHOP.

Mouse for sale. A good trade, and the best location
in the city. 10' South Clark-st. In the city. 107 South Clark-st.

I OTKL FOR SALR AT A BARG/IN-THE ST.
Charles Hietel, cheap, as the preprietor is going out
of the business. The hotel is doing a good business,
well located, and will be soid for one-half its original
cost. For terms apply to PHILIP CONLEY, Proprietor.

TO THE RIGHT MAN WITH SWO CASH AN OPpertunity given to make aim or more a month Address HOYLE, Tribune office. \$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN RSTAB-Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-OR STOLEN-A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE Li to our order by Hants, Barrett & Co., dated Sept. II, 1814, and dus 10 days thereofter; amount, 681,63; all partons are positions and to pershaus mane. B. Bulkis-

WANTED--MALE HELP.

WANTED-BY G. HAWLEY & CO., MCGREGOI WANTED -UPHOLSTEMERS AT 416 WABASE

WANTED—Sée RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR WIS-WANTED—Sée RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR WIS-choppens, 25 cal miners. Culfilibrilan & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room L. WANTED—20 LABORERS FOR WISCONSII Valley Railroad, 30 for Illinois, 25 teams, 50 tone masons, 50 cm inforce, at 250 Randolph-at., Land Bicco U. V. SNELL a CO.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR THE Chief-Jessee Chase" now peady, Fosterseque American Cyclopsedia, revised edition; "Life of Chief-Jessee Chase" now peady, Fosterseque America, Albert Chicago, etc. MOSES WARRIN, III Staterst, Chicago, WANTED-MEN TO MAKE MONEY IN EASY, steady business, selling magic threaders and the newest articles to pertate houseast digits. American Novelty Company, III Bast Madison St., Room E. W ANTED-MEN OF GENTERL APPEARANCE WAS ANTED ANTE WANTED-MEN WHO ARE TRAVELING, AND

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private ramily. Apply at 33 South Carpensas W in a private ramily. Apply are set, sear Madison.

St., sear Madison.

W ANTRU-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; also, a washwoman by the day, WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL TO light work: German, Norwegian, Swedian, or Sedinavian pysforred. April at Atlantic Hotel kitel corner Vandauren and Seerman-sia. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A COMPRENT GIRL for general housework; small family; good wasses; at 162 Prairie-av. Reforences required.
WANTED-A CHAMBERMAID. ISS EAST RAN-FRANK-I DID NOT RETURN ON STH AS EXPROT od; found you goue. Send address or write care of Tribune office. SOOTE. WANTED-A GOOD AND ACTIVE GIRL, ABOUT 16 years old, to do general light work in a selb-private boarding-house. Apply at 21 and 24 Abordone 4

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER Reference required. Call on Tuesday, at 33 Michi

WANTED A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERA bousework in a small private family. 1000 Prairies

WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASS-ers for the Remington Sewing Machine, 20

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city
and country, at Mrs. DUSK's odes, is Missanico-at. SITUATIONS WANTED -- MALE. Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRANT CLASS GRE
son and Hagitis drog-slerk, it years' apprises,
competent to take charge of any department. D. RUGS
100 South Albama-st., indianapois, ied.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN. I an experienced bookkeeper and salesman. Address Miscellaneons

Situation Wanted—as agent for wholk

mie groeer, or queenware hous, to travel in Missuri and Kansas; good reference given. Q7, Tribune

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PAMILY.
Or private boarding house, by a girl who is a first class
meat and pastry cook; bost city references. Call at #
fast Erics. Last Eric-si.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one as cook, one as second girl. Apply 4, 500 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private is mily. Call, for two days, in the rear of No. 20 Ray-av., south of Twenty-inith-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general houswork, or up-stairs work, in city or county; is also a good sewer. Call, for two days, at 120 North Market 4.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF
S good Scaodinavian and German holp can be supplied
as MRS. DUSKE'S origo, & Missauko-es-.

Senmstresses.

Situation wanted by a swedish Lady, apply at les Townsed at, up-stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION, WESTON & CO. will sell horses, carriages, and harmes at 181 East Washington-st. every Tuesday and Priday, at 10 a.m. Ample time given to test horses sold under warrantes. See catalague days of sales.

A MATCHED TRAM FOR SALE, SUITABLE POR baker, grooper, or carriage; can be seen Monday meraling at 27 Blue Island-av. DUGGY FOR SALE, DOUBLE SEATED, AND IN GEST-rate condition; has been used since has Mar-Can be seen at 206 Desplains. At Can be seen as the Despiaings of the Polymer of the Purchase a Carriage of the Bugging of the Colsewhere, call and examine my large stock, which I offer at cost. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL FOR SALE-CHEAP-A DECK OMNIBUS, COAN A Ten Brocke's make. Inquire of H. MORE, 410

Warren-av.

POR SALE-I HAVE STILL A FEW MORE GOOD

horses, single and in pairs, that I want to sell, and The orses, single and in pairs, that I want to sell, and other of the control of DENNOYER WAGONS—WE WILL SELL OUR fine, well known top and no top bleasure wagons at extremely low prices for the next thirty days. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 10 to 18 Washington-et.

WANTED - A CLOSE CARRIAGE, MODERN strie, in exchange for choice lows unimproved last, in one of the older counties. Address Z 45, Tribune of-tice.

FINANCIAL. MONKY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Ran-dolph-st., near Clark. Retablished 1864. NOTES SECURED ON REAL ESTATE INSID-dity limits, where half has been paid, bought be JAMES L. LOMBARD, 153 LaSalis-et. TO LOAN-FROM \$10 TO \$10,000 ON DIAMONDS.
Twatches, or other good securities, at fair rates, I go want to turn a corner, call on KDWIN A RICK 4 CO., 71 Dearborn-st., McCornaick Block, Room 2. \$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD Days 300 per cent a month. Seno for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York. \$3.000 - 43.000 - 48.000 - WANTED APPLICA-tions on inside city limits property, im-proved and univapored. 3 and 5 years. JAMES L. LOMBARD, 183 LASAlie-st. LOMBARD, 182 Lassale-st.

\$10 000 IN HAND TO LOAN IN SUMS TO ant. or dismonds, watches, Singer machines, and other good collaterals. 125 Christet, Room 2.

\$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR AT B real exists worth more than double the amount, in additional collateral watches and the sum of th

\$30.000 and LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Factor bought at lowest current rates. W. M. WILL

TO EXCHANGE TWO THIRD INTEREST IN this could be such as a greet, well-improved stock farm, within 80 miles of Chicago. D. HENRY SHELDON, 1150 Washingtonest, TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE NORWOOD PARK, BLOCKS OF lots, for improved property in city, town, or country, S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn et. TO EXCHANGE A PARTY COMPELLED TO REful manufacturing business, in full operation, and success mand for products, free from incumbrance, yieldin handsome return; will enchange same for inside improver real estate. Can refer to best houses in city. Address U 20, Tribune office. U. 20, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE LOTS AND LANDS IN NEBRASE has for merchandles, dry goods, etc. Address floots as Paimer House.

WANTED MERCHANDISE OF ANY DESCRIPTION of the second cash. Will give good exchanges. MERCHANDISE, Tribune offices, with the second cash. Will give good exchanges. MERCHANDISE, Tribune offices.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FIRST CLASS IMproved unincumbered property at Council Bluffs. In, for improved or unimproved dity property, or some tribunes of the second control of the second c

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH TWENTY years' experience and uniform success, wishes business man with \$612,000 as partner. The business is minuracturing and mechanical; location and advantages are unsurpassed. Investigation and references sequined. Cell, or address. T. O. ESTEE, 16 Statu-E. Call, or address, T. O. ESTÉE, II State-E.

PARTNER WANTED-TO CRIB CORN IN ONI
of the boat core sections in lows, where core is please,
and obsay: first-class facilities for handling. Address
CHAIN DEALER, TROSON, Mo., for particulars.

DARTNER WANTED-IN THE SEWING MACHINA
beckness; one that understands hasping books. Call
11 West Madison-et.

OR SALE—100 NFW AND SECOND HAND SAFES encap, at S. H. HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 2 and 25 Randolph-st. and 2 Handolph-st.

OR SALE—A SSTORY FRAME BUILDING
I nearly finished, intended for a boarding-house; or
to completed where it stands, or moved to seem other
cality. For further particulars inquire of SWAN
CLARK & CO., 31 and 43 Rest Monroe A., or as to
tory, Rober-st., near Bise Island-sy.

MACHINERY. A TROCHESTEM MACHINERY MFG. CO., DAIA
A 40 South Canal-st., Chicago-Machinery for plants
mills, stars, shingles, and heading mills, coats inches
mechine stope, engines and boolers, Grant lightum
merew-plate universal uncode corbor, and machinery sepplics. Give us a call before parchasing.

POR SALL-S-HORSE FOWER ENGINE, WITcall starses conscious, and control of the coats
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)

delivered. Sunday evcepted is centre per we celivered. Sunday included, 30 cents per we case THE TRIBUNK COMPANY, Corner Medison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Il TO-DAY'S AMULEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-on and Monroe. Engagement of the Lingard Combina-tion. "Le Sphinx."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randoloh street, betw

MYICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, Snerman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of Adams

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 21, 1874.

The faithful organs are much distressed by the frequency of independent Republican nominations. Certainly it is an irregular thing to send an honest Republican to Congress.

Mr. Tilton's statement has produced an effect in New York out of all proportion to the popular expectation. The newspapers admit that it weaves about Mr. Beecher a web of circumstanial evidence which is almost, if not quite, unbroken.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a sermon by Prof. Swing, on the "Gospel of Love"; by Dr. Locke, on "The Late Episcopal Convention": by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, on "Bap tist Work and Needs in Cook County"; and by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, on "Tyndail's New

To-night the Committee of Ohe Hundred of the Citizens' Association will call on the Common Council and arge the ammediate passage of a new fire ordinance. We bespeak for this delegation a respectful hearing. The present Common Council will never have another such an opportunity to make for itself an honorable

The New York press has not yet decided in what manner the nomination of Tilden will affect the Liberals of the State. Many are kindly disposed towards him, but the general feeling is that Church would have been better. If the choice were between Tilden and Dix, the New York Tribune would probably vote for Henry C,

Judge McAllister is the candidate for Congress last mentioned as one who can defeat Mr. Farwell in the Third District. Considering the imaginary cost of the contest, which is talked about on the streets by half-informed politicians, it is gratifying that two such men as Mr. Le-Moyne and Judge McAllister stand ready to take the chances of an election. Neither of them, we venture to say, would under any circumstan ses authorize the purchase of votes.

The London Saturday Review and the New York Nation are among the papers which declare that Mr. Beecher's vindication is not completed by the expression of the eager, credulous affect tion of Plymonth Church contained in the Com mittee's report. Mr. Beecher's friends and ene mies unite in demanding that he shall take the offensive against the men who have, according to his statement, shamefully traduced his name. Why does he not begin?

supply-train of thirty wagons, and being in much danger of entire defeat and destruction. The military authorities send word that he need expect 'no reinforcements. The Louisiana and wails, were seized with a panic, as older troubles and the approaching marriage of Col. Grant will engage the exclusive attention of the sarmy in the West and South until the end of

Another supposititious Charlie Ross has been discovered. This one is at Lincoln, Neb., in custody of a man who has compared the portrait of the printed handbill with the supposed original and is perfectly satisfied that he has made out a clear case. Nobody ever thought so meanly of the Ross child as to believe that he at all resembles the handbill-picture: if that should be the means of his identification, he will die of chagrin when he becomes a man.

The Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank. after three months of delving into its rottenness, have at last been obliged to announce that, "however much it may be regretted, it is nevertheless true that this Company is insolvent and unable to pay its depositors and other creditors." This is poor consolation for the creditors. They do not even get the satisfaction of an assurance that the Commissioners will fasten the responsibility upon the proper parties in the Washington Ring who stole the money of these poor colored people and prosecute them. They are horeless victims, and their money is in the pockets of the Ring.

We give this morning the results of interviews by TRIBUNE reporters with two gentlemen from the South. One of the persons visited is Mr. Charles H. Walker, formerly of this city, but now of Louisiana. He says that the feeling against Kellogg is strong and general; that taxtion is burdensome, and the local administraion of affairs corrupt. There is, according o Mr. Walker, no antagonism between the whites and blacks in the State, and no prospect of it. The second interview was Robert W. Healy, United States Marshal for the Southern and Middle Districts of Alabama. He represents the trouble in that State as being purely political in their origin, in which view he is doubtless correct; and as being saused by the arrogance and lawlessness of the rate, which is not so certainly the case. Mr. Healy is understood to be a faithful officer, in assess and out of season.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger on Saturday, except wheat and provis ons. Mess pork was dull and \$1.00 per bri lower, closing at \$23.25 cash, and \$17.90 seller the year. Lard was quiet and 20c per 100 ths lower, closing at \$14.60@14.75 cash, and \$11.50 seller the year. Meats were quiet and easier at 9% @91/c for shoulders, 14@14%e for short midiles, and 121/618c for sweet-pickled hams.

shade lower, closing at 981/@985/c cash or seller September, and 951/c for October. Corn was in good demand, and le higher, closing at 801/ce cash, 80c for the month, and 78%c for October. Oats were less active, and 1/4c higher, closing at 51c cash, 50%c for the month, and 48%c for October. Bye was active and 2@3c higher, closing at 92c. Barley was excited, and irregularly higher, closing at \$1.16 for September and \$1.03 for October. Hogs were quiet and a shade easier, at \$6.50@7.10 per 100 fbs. Cattle were dull at \$6.35 @6.90 for fair to good.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER. The details of the disaster at the burning of the Fall River cotton-mill, which were printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, have scarcely a parallel in the annals of great accidents in this country. There have been others where the loss of life was greater and the destruction of property much more wide-spread, but none in which the circumstances have been more pitiable and heart-rending. This was not only a holocaust of working people compelled to submit to tabor of the most wearing and ceaseless kind, and to whatever extertions their task-masters might see fit to make, but they were mostly little children with whom labor was a necessity, who were compelled to wear out their young lives in toil or go without bread and clothing; little children who knew nothing of school-days, of youthful sports, of pleasant vacations, who heard no ounds but the whir and hum of machinery in the great mill, who saw no sights but the loon or the spool at which they worked. That thes little ones, who have been doomed to toil ever since they have been large enough to work, and whose lives have known no pleasure, should have been sacrificed, is one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we are counseled to accept, although we cannot understand It is not well, however, nor is it humane, to re-

for this disaster entirely to Providential dispen-

sation. There is an element of human re-

sponsibility in it, and the authorities of the State of Massachusetts, which makes large pretension to philanthropy, cannot afford to let this disaster pass without making a strict investigation, not only to fix the responsibility in this case but to prevent a repetition in future. There are many other cotton-mills in Fall River, built and run like the Granite Mill. They are just as liable to burn any day, and, if they do take fire, there is every probability that the loss of life will be a large, if not larger. It is not difficult to fix the responsibility in this case. A very brief glance at the facts will reveal it. The fire broke out on the fourth floor of the mill near the tower, running through the centre of the building and containing the staircase, with a landing on each floor, being the only mode of egress from within. On this floor 100 operatives were at work. Some of them were in time to escape by the stairs, but the oiliness of the floors and general combustibility of everything in the room soon spread the are to these stairs. In the attics, or fifth floor, were thirty young children, who were employed warping and spooling cotton. As the flames and smoke had no other large outlet, they were naugrally sucked into this tower, and so quickly shot up the stairs to this floor that their first warning of danger was the huge column of smoke and flames pouring up into the room and kindling the roof-beams overhead. They rushed to the staircase only to be confronted with the fire, and then to the window over 60 feet from the ground. Death seemed inevitable here also. In addition to the means of egress by the central staircase, it appears that there were iron ladders leading to scuttles, which opened out on the roof, and form fire escape, two on each gable-end of the mill If the operatives on this fifth floor had been coolheaded and strong mcn, they could undoubtedly toward Fort Dodge by Indians, having lost a They were little girls who had not dreamed of danger, and who, seeing the flames above, below, and all about them, half-suffocated and blinded with smoke, and crazed with the screams persons might have been. Fire-ladders, fireescapes, and ropes were equally useless. They must either remain and be burned or hurl themselves from the windows to be killed or terribly mangled. The means for escape were therefore rendered unavailable in the first place by the heat, flames, and ooke, which cut off the ordinary egress, and in the second place by a panic which was so viol at that no heed was taken of the extraordinary brocautions which had been provided until it was too late .an emergency which ought to have been foreseen. These facts fix the responsibility upon the proprietors. They had not provided safe, convenient, and spacious means of exit from the mills, and for this deficit they should be held liable. To build a mill as this was built. in which 700 human beings were to work, with practically but one means of egress from it, was simply a merciless and recktess exposure of that human life to a danger which might come at any moment. Iron staircases on the outside of the building, with laudings at each story communicating with the floors by large doors, or towers outside of the mill containing staircases connected with the building by iron bridges at each story, in addition to the central staircase in the building, would have

provided ample means of escape, could have been built at trifling expense, and in case of fatality the proprie tors could not have been held responsible. The plain duty of such proprietors is to make their buildings as secure as possible, and the plain duty of the law-makers is to inspect such premises and compel them to make life secure by every available precaution. The lessons of this disaster are plain enough to read. It is too late now to restore to their homes the poor little creatures who have been so suddenly snatched out of existence, or to avert the life long sorrow which must darken these humble households. But there are more mills in Fall River and other New England towns. Hundreds and thousands of other children are to-day as work in the attice of these great buildings, exposed probably to a similar danger. The fate of their little companions who have gone pleads for them that, if their entire existence are to be doomed to ceaseless and wearing toil, those pockets they enrich shall see to it that their lives

The California Grangers are a sturdy set of fellows, long-headed and independent-at any rate those of Salinas Valley are. They complained of the extortion of the railroads, but did not give up the fight with a protest. They deliberately subscribed the necessary stock and built and equipped a narrow-gauge line from the valley to Monterey, a seaport but 20 miles distant. Mouterev offers equally great advantages for loading ships as San Francisco, with the additiona

tion of cheappeas. The Grangers

are protected.

quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and a say that they will be able to pay for their road in and it is even hinted that Offenbach's King Boa very short time by the saving in freight, while, even should they abandon the operation of it, they will be ahead by reason of the immense reduction in rates they have enforced on the lines between Salinas and San Francisco. The gods help those who help themselves, if they need it. The Salinas Valley Grangers do not need it.

KELLOGG'S QUANDARY. The Louisiana troubles are not ended with the

estoration of the Kellogg Government. Some of the most serious embarrassments growing out of the late insurrection remain. A complete restoration of legitimate authority includes an enforcement of the laws and the punishment of those who have violated them. If the Kellogg Government was and is the legitimate Government, as the Federal authorities maintain, then was a great and heinous crime to revolt gainst it, to overthrow it by violence, and incits useless revolet which brought about bloodshed, destruction of property, and loss of life. The right of revolution is not recognized under the Constitution of the United States nor under the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. Insurgents against the legitimate Government, being themselves unlawful, must be held responsible for any crimes incident to the insurrection. The men who lost their lives in the late conflict between the Metropolitan police, protecting the Kellogg Government, and the insurrectionists, were murdered, and the leaders of the insurrection must answer to the crime of homicide. If not, then men may incite the masses to insurrection and riot with impunity whenever they are able to attain sufficient numbers; and a temporary overthrow of State or Municipal Government may be made to protect the leaders from punishment, no matter how many lives may have been lost in the defense of recognized authority. The quelling of the New Orleans surrection, and the restoration of Kellogg, herefore, must be followed by prompt prosedings against the leaders of the insurrection or the crimes committed under their incitement. t would be a dangerous precedent to admit that, the case of Louisiana, the State Government may be overthrown by violence and with loss of fe among its defenders, without bringing to rial those who have incited the revolt. If in ouisiana, then why not in Il inois, or any other state of the Union? We do not say that Mesers. Penn, Marr. Ogden, and the other active leaders n the late insurrection, should be punished; that is a matter to be determined after a full and impartial trial on the merits of the case. But we do say that, if Kellogg is to be restored, they should be brought to trial on the charge of crime against the State or against individual safety, as the statutes of Louisiana may provide. If this be not done, revolution may become as common in the United States of America as in the Republics of South America or the experi-

mental Governments of the European Continent. It is for the State Government of Louisiana (which Gen. Grant says is the Kellogg Government) to determine what shall be done with the leaders of the late insurrection. The Federal Government has nothing whatever to do with this phase of the matter. The Mo-Enery faction did not rebel apainst the laws of the United States, and offered no resistance to the Federal authorities when the latter undertook the restoration of the Kellogg Goverment, as provided by the Constitution of the United States. Having come forward with the neces sary assistance when called upon, and having re stored the recognized Government, the United States has lost jurisdiction except as it may be lawfully requested to sustain the legitimate authorities in the enforcement of their laws as against organized resistance. The United States Government cannot undertake the prosecution of the late insurgents. If the Kellogg Government fails to do this, the failure is at once a copfession that it has no following in the State, and Meanwhile the question as to how, by what means, and on what charge the leaders of the insurrection shall be brought to trial, will be the most embarrassing that Mr. Kellogg and his advisers have ever had to encounter. The New Orloans revolution was not the uprising of the rabble and riff-raff under the inducement of Few persons, in any walk of life, are quicker to incidental plunder, but the protest of a longsuffering people goaded on to desperate acts. holder when the appointing power nods, and, as Mr. Keliogg finds himself in this predicament: To bring them to trial is at once difficult and dangerous requiring judgment and courage, in both of which qualities he seems to be lacking; roll around. not to bring them to trial is political suicide and

practical abdication. If the leaders of the late insurrection are ever brought to trial, there will be many extenuating circumstances in their favor. They will be able to show by the records of Congress that they revolted against a Government which was never legally elected, and whose recognition was procured by fraud and usurpation in a United States court. The investigation of the Senate Committee establishes the former; the resolution introduced into the House for the impeachment of Judge Durell is strong evidence of the latter. They will also be able to show that they have suffered extortion and outrage from the existing Government; that they have been loaded down with unjust taxes; that their business was languishing in consequence; that their private rights were abridged : that their houses were invaded without authority; and that private property was seized without warrant. They may also be able to prove that their revolution would have been bloodless had not the police fired the nirst shots. They will certainly show that they never had the remotest intention of resisting the Federal authorities, and that their brief adminstration of affairs was absolutely free from violence against the property and persons of either whites or blacks. These and many other circumstances would be favorable to the insurrectionsta if brought to trial : but such facts cannot consistently, nor without serious danger, be arged as reasons why they shall not be brought to trial. A weighty responsibility, for which he may thank his own greed and Gen. Grant's partisanship, now rests upon the shoulders of Gov Kellogg. We do not believe that he has the manliness to meet it. If

Conscience does make cowards of us all. we fear that Mr. Kellogg will scarcely dare to prosecute any man or set of men in Louisiana for making an effort to overturn his dynasty. If he does, it may be the means of showing how frail his claims are to the place he holds; if he does not, it will be an omission fraught with the gravest danger.

The Royal guest of Paris during the past nonth was Ludwig II. of Bavaria, one of the nost eccentric specimens of monarchy the present century has produced. He is tail, graceful, and handsome, but his eccentricities have caused so much merriment that a general impression prevails that his brain is not quite sound. He has supplied current literature with more anecdotes than any monarch of the present time, beche was an indirect satire upon Ludwig's mania for music. Wagner is the deity he worships, and everything is sacrificed to the encouragement of this art above all others. While all the world was laughing at his efforts to obtain a sky-blue lake on the top of his house, the unfortunate young man has been trying to obtain a wife. One German Princess to whom he was engaged broke off the match because he devoted all his attention to Wagner and none to her. His petitions for matrimonial alliances have hitherto been unsuccessful, probably for the reason that he is considered a trifle crazy. He is described as a young man of pleasing address and thorough culture and breeding, but the respect which his good qualities win for him is lost in the ridicule occasioned by his whims. Frenchnen feel a little sore toward him. It will be renembared that Louis Napoleon depended on him as an ally in the Franco-Prussian war, but was mortified to find him joining the enemy. At the best, it was an unfriendly whim.

THE THIRD-TERM J. EGON. A Philadelphia paper states that, however aughable to the country generally may be the idea of a third term, it is not considered a joke at Long Branch. There it is a matter of grave onsideration, and opposition to it is not treated with respect or kindness. Some of the Repubican rivals of the President, taking advantage of his silence, assume that he is not a party to the third-term proposal, and indignantly deny that he is or will he a candidate. Most of the Republican State Conventions have avoided giving offense to him by ignoring the matter altogether, and no Northern State has even by imlication given any countenance to it. Pennsylvania promptly repudiated third-termism, and then suggested Hartranft for President .- which leaves us to infer, however, that a convention that would seriously consider Hartranft as a re spectable candidate for the Presidency would not object to voting for Grant a third or any other number of times.

South Carolina, however, had no scruples. So the Republicans of that State unanimously nominated Gen. Grant for a third election, and it is more than likely that the conventions in all the other carpet-bagged States will do the same thing. The understanding has heretofore been that a large portion of the conventions of the South were in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination in 1876, and their support was founded on an express or implied promise that the President would cut loose from the Republican party, and would hold the scales between the whites and he blacks so evenly that the white race would be relieved of the political degradation they now endure. Hence it is that the headquarters of the third-term party has been fixed at Atlanta, Ga., with branches established in all the Southern and in a few of the Northern States. This movement was greatly strengthened at the South by the well-known fact that the Civil-Rights bill was not allowed to pass Congress at the last session because the President would have vetoed it. The plan has evidently been to unite the South as a whole, white and black, in favor of a third term. The Conservatives who have urged the re-election of Grant have expressly stated, as if by authority, that he would not be the candidate of either the Democratic or Republican parties, but would be the candidate of all those who were dissatisfied with both parties, and desired a firm, and independent adninistration of the Government by a man who sought only to promote the general welfare. This has been the burden of all the publications

that have been issued in favor of a third term Hitherto there has been absolutely nobody in the North favorable to a third term. The politicians have been against it, the people hav been against it, and the press has been against it. But latterly some of the office-holders have might happen to the country than a third term. We believe that Chicago is not altogether desti tute of these undecided and half-developed patriots. Presently there will be more of them. both here and elsewhere. They are just be ginning to understand what is expected of them. take a hint than the average Federal officesome of them have begun to talk learnedly of a third term, we shall expect to hear more of them practicing on that key before many months

PUBLIC OPINION AT THE SOUTH. Our Southern exchanges, as a rule, publish editorials of very satisfactory tone on the trouble in Louisiana. In Arkaneas there is a curious silence. The Little Rock Republican, the especial organ of Clayton and Brooks, prints the dispatches announcing Penn's success with no especial display, and has not a line of editorial comment. Gov. Baxter's organ, the Gazette, is lanche condemns Kellogg's previous course, and declares that he was never elected, but says that public sentiment must not ignore law. and that, if it was right for Grant to reinstate Bax'er in Arkansas, it is right show: for him to replace Kellogg in Louisiana. The Memphis Appeal says that the restoration of Kellogg will be an outrage. "The will of the people in a free republic, the will of the people of a sovereign State, is to be set at naught, and usurpation, tyranny, robbery, and outrage are to be sustained." It declares that this, if borne without protest, will result in a third term or a dictatorship. The Vicksburg Herald exults in the "victory in Louisiana," and predicts peace and prosperity, provided Penn continues in power. The Atlanta News loses its temper at the prespect of the reinstatement of Kellogg. It declares that this will "either end in the destruction of the white people in the South, or it must develop into a bloody war of political parties from one end of the country to the other." The News footishly advises armed resistance to the restoration of Kellogg, but prudently (and inconsistently) adds: "We repeat this morning what we have frequently declared, that the Southern people do not wish to make war upon the United States." The Atlanta Herald considers the outbreak "unfortunate in | 50 per cent off? many respects for Louisiana and the South," but is happy in its success. The Herald has interviewed a number of prominent citizens, among them Gov. Smith and Senator Gordon. They all regret the insurrection, but hope that good will come out of it. They regard it as justifiable, but inwise. The Augusta Constitutionalist asks : 'Is it to be wondered at that the victims of such unmerciful and devilish disaster should

turn flercely in their despair against the workers

of such wicked and infamous plots?" It believes

that the North will be punished by God for tor-

econstruction of Southern society." But the Register shudders at the tone of Grant's procamation. "The army of the United States," t says, "is to be used to pin the intelligence and the worth of Louisiana to the earth, while a pack of villains . . is to continue to prey upon their hearts as well as their means of subsistence." The Galveston News condemns Kellogg and praises the revolt, but argues as length that Grant will certainly reinstate the usurper. It apparently inclines to the opinion that he cannot avoid doing so. The Louisville Courier-Journal

Bave: For years we have stood here in the South for nationality, hoping against hope that there was a politi-cal chance to establish a truly national and patriotic party, just alike to the North and the South, to the white and the black. There is no use. The machinery of elections is absolutely corrupt. Between the blunders of the Democrats and the interests of the Radi-cals, free government in the South has become a farce. Neither party, as a party, respects the law. Neither party, as a party, loves its country. One is imbecile and ignorant, hide-bound and feeble; the other malignant and mischievous, led by professional adventurers in the South, in the North by narrowminded bigots and dastardly hypocrites. The better classes of society are everywhere crushed between the apper and the nether mill-stone.

It will be noticed that the success of the revolution revealed no wide-spread hate of the General Government at the South, despite many predictions to that effect. While there is general sympathy with the men who bravely struck for freedom, there is no disposition to resist the action of the Federal authorities in the matter. Naturally enough, that action is heartily deprecated but that is all. The tone of the Southern Conservative press on this subject must strike the candid observer as being superior to that of certain newspapers in the Northern States where elections are now pending, and where it is deemed necessary to shake up the

TRADE WITH THE PACIFIC.

The reorganization of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, placing it under what is claimed to be an honest management, seems likely to result in a cheapening of freights to the Pacific Coast and the countries beyond. The Steamship Company lately broke from the combination with the Union and Central Pacific Railways, and reduced the rates more than one-half. We find the following rates given in the American Grocer:

chean freights between New York and San Francisco? The answer to this is that provisions can be shipped to San Francisco via New York at less than half the old combination rates. Cheap freights by that route will force cheap freights across the continent by rail. It may not be generally known that the demand for Chicago provisions from China and Japan and the Pacific States of South America is increasing very largely. One firm have, within a year, purchased in this market provisions to the value of \$2,000,000, for distribution in the countries above named. This firm are now the ageuts of the Pacific Mall Steamship Company, and are prepared to push this business to any extent that the demands of the Pacific Ocean countries may require. That firms should already be established here to supply the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean with our products-they also take large quantities of our manufactures, especially of agricultural implements-that we should have houses importing direct from Asia and the Pacific islands, shows how rapidly our commerce is exteding.

THE TAX-GATHERER ON THE WAR-PATH. We have had occasion several times to call attention to the tribunal which holds its annual session in Springfield, and is known as the State Board of Equalization. This tribunal is vested ported by the local Assessors. The law prohibits the Board increasing the aggregate of all the assessments more than 2 per cent : but, within the aggregate, it has unlimited powers to raise or lower the assessments of property by counties. Thus there are in Illinois, subject to taxation 24 657 370 acres of land. The average assessment of these is \$20.81 per acre. The State Board, without any reference to the actual value of the land, classifies the same according to counties, and assesses them accordingly. Thus, in 1873, lands in Cook County were assessed by the local Assessors as follows:

392,621 acres, improved, at \$25.32.......\$ 9,941,404 104,876 acres, unimproved, at \$82.05...... 8,604,903 Total lands......\$18,546,307

The State Board added 122 per cent to these valuations, making the aggregate value \$41,172. 802. Considering that the total assessment of the State was 40 per cent of the real value, Cook County lands were severely punished. The same Board then proceeded to take this \$23,000,000 equally non-committal. The Memphis Ava- added to Cook County from the assessments in other counties.

In 1873, the local assessment of all kinds of property in this county was terribly handled by the State Board, as the following figures will

Totals.....\$141.777.602 The local assessment of 1874, sent to Springfield, foots up as follows: Lands, \$17,903,584; lots, \$100,689,670; personal property, \$37,494,-232. The State Board has so far reached only the case of the town lots, and they propose to add 120 per cent to the local valuation, nothwithstanding there has been an actual decline in

value, increasing the total to \$221,537,274, or an

increase of \$34,000,000 over the equalized value

of last year. We suppose this is to be taken as a foreshadowing of the way in which the other items of property in this county are to be handled by the same Board. As the aggregate assessment of the State is but 40 per cent of the cash value, the real value of the town lots in Chicago, according to the State Board of Equalization, is somewhere about \$550,000,000! Would the State Board like to buy these lots at that price, with

Assuming that the extravagant assessments of last year are to be repeated by the State Board in the manner they have acted on the town lots. the aggregate valuation placed upon Cook Connty will foot up something as follows: Lands, \$48,000,000; town lots, \$221,000,000; and personal property, \$65,000,000; total, \$334,000,000. or \$51,000,000 greater than last year. Assuming that the State Poard fix this like all the other valuations in the State at 40 per cent of the real value, we have an aggregate cash valuation for Cook County of \$835,000,000, or a property to each inhabitant, man, woman, and child,

menting the South. The Savannah Morning News says that Louisiana suffered to the limit of or about \$2,000.

The aggregate assessment reported to the human endurance before she rose. She could do

with the victory of honest men. It says that it State foots up in round numbers \$1,105,000,000. opens "a new era for the pacification and genuine This sum the Board may not increase over 2 per cent, making the limit \$1,127,000,000 for the whole State. They have already assessed nearly one-fifth of this aggregate upon the town lots of Chicago. If they carry out the same policy with regard to lands and personal property that they have begun in the matter of town lots, and run up the assessment in this county to \$335,000,000, then they will have assessed upon Cook County within a fraction of 30 per cent of the entire taxes of the State. This, if correct, evidences an increase in the value of property in this city, as compared with the rest of the State, that is wholly disproportioned to the population and to the representation allowed us. Of the nineteen members of Congress we have less than three; of the Legislature we have less than oneseventh. In the State Board of Equalization we have in fact but a single member, who, howeve ably he represents the city, is utterly powerless

against his combined associates. The State Board seems to look upon Chicago as a sort of mine which it is their business to de velop and to work for the benefit of the rest of the State. As the State Board increases the values of all property in Chicago, it necessarily decreases them outside of this city. The total assessment for 1873 was about twelve hundred millions, and this year it is a hundred millions less. This hundred millions, and the fifty or more millions added to Chicago, will be taken from the value of the property outside Chicago. In this way, in the course of a few years, the State Board will have all the taxable property of the State located in Cook County, and the property in the rest of the State will be reported as valueless!

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW. The constitutionality of the Illinois law reg-

ulating passenger fares on railroads is to be passed upon by the State Supreme Court this term. The appellant, Neal Ruggles, was a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. On the 7th of March, 1873, one Morgan A. Lewis got aboard appellant's train at Buda, in Bureau County, to go to Neponset. a station 6 miles distant. When the conductor came around. Lewis offered him 18 cents, being at the rate of 3 cents per mile. The conductor demanded 20 cents, that being the regular fare established by the Directors of the Company. This amount Lewis refused to pay, claiming that under the statute entitled an "Act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State," approved April 15, 1871, he had a right to be carried at the rate of 3 cents per mile. After backing the train to the station, the conluctor seized Lewis by the cost-collar and enleavored to eject him from the train, but failed. No unnecessary violence was used. On the arrival of the train at Neponset, Lewis had the conductor arrested on a charge of assault and attery. The case was tried before Justice thoades a few days afterward, when appellant was fined \$10 and costs. An appeal was taken o Bureau County Circuit Court, where a trial vas had de novo, before Judge Leland (a jury eing waived), when the judgment of the Jusice's Court was affirmed, and appellant again ined \$10 and costs. From this judgment an ppeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The constitutionality of the statute referred to contested on the ground that, by contract with the State made prior to the passage of the said act, the Railway Company acquired the right to. establish such rates of toll for the transportaion of persons and property as its Directors should deem reasonable, and that the act which delegates this authority to three Railroad Comaissioners impairs the obligation of the afore said contract, and is therefore unconstitutional null, and void. The parties to the suit agree that, if the Court shall hold the act to be valid and constitutional in the matter of fixing, limiting, or controlling the rates of fare to be charged ing the provisions of its charter, then the judgment of the Court below shall be affirmed; but if in that respect the law is held to be invalid, then the judgment is to be reversed. The case is on the people's docket, and is liable to be taken up in a few days. The decision will be looked for with considerable interest, the more so since the people of Iowa and Wisconsin have obtained the privilege of riding for 3 cents per

The Department of the Eure-et-Loire, in France, does not possess a reputation which would commend it to lovers of peace and morality as a residence. It is wealthy, and its villages are among the most prosperous in the untry. The crimes for which it is distinguished are not the violence produced by want. The department is the baby-farm of France. and, as one Mayor of the department remarked Our cemeteries are paved with little Paris ians." Among the baby-farmers of the depart ment was a woman named Plais, who lived with a son and daughter in the Village of Favrolles Her reputation even in the village was unsavo ry, for she had contributed largely to the mosaic of the cemetery. By general good management she had secured a comfortable little fortune in the course of her labors as an "angel-maker," and, being quite a young woman, promised to however, declined to wait until the business with its perquisites, fell naturally into their hands, and deliberately determined to commence 'augel-making" on their own account with their mother. Having vainly endeavored to dis patch her with a mixture of match-heads and measures. The son placed a cord around his sister, drew it tight enough to quiet the widow. Of course, they were convicted, but it was impossible to get a jury in that neighborhood t look at the matter in a serious light. The girl was rele sed, and her brother sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor. The moral effects baby-farming cannot be regarded as really ennobling or profitable.

The great American snob must suffer the com pletest anguish upon looking over the list of Royal visitors who have been entertained in England during the past few months. Last year the leading barbarian, the Shah, was the topic of conversation, then the Czar, then Empero William, and now the Empress Elizabeth Austria. The Crown Prince of Germany and his English wife are frequent visitors in gland, and have just concluded a long visit. In addition to these are the Prince Imperial of France, the young Prince of Asterias, and Prince Charles of Roumania. Here is retsing of nota-bles against which the great American snob can only show one Grand Duke and one live Karl.

While Mr. Wallace and Mr. Crookes were in vestigating Spiritualistic phenomena for the London Dialectical Society, they were puzzled until converted by the apparition of King," the so-called daughter of a pirate. The vision appeared in perfectly human form, and performed many feats far beyond the power of the scientist to account for. She announced that she was about to leave London for "a higher sphere," and of course turned up at a seance in philadelphia. Since then she appeared in Chicago simultaneously with her Philadel terialization. Skeptics smiled at the occ but paid no attention to it. She since app

and attracted noticed the opening of a de he cruelly watched a boy enter, slily leaned the full weight of his Katie King failed to come to time, ditions were manifestly unfavorable seance broke up. The incredulous joined the parties at their exit, am been watching the house then assured his he had caught a woman in male aring to escape from the house, and had en to drag her before the audie caped. In proof of his statement he prowhich was recognized as the property of Katie King has since a

It is announced in the Canadian papers Maj. Walker, recently elected a member of a Canadian Parliament from London has anseated for bribery, it having been show he had spent \$9,000 in his district to election. The Canadian ideas of bribery rom ours. If an American Congre ever be unseated for such an offense at Walker was guilty of, it would only smallness of the sum expended.

LOUISIANA AND GEN. GRANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Prilly SIR: No one can deny that the which has been submitted to Preside for his decision, relative to the late or New Orleans, which resulted temporarily revolution in the State Government of L ana, was both a complex and a difficult on decide. Abler men than he is might well be tood nonplussed before it. For most w edly, it was a precedent which no good a could wish to see established in our any number of the people of a State hold it either their right or their duty upon their own State officials and

ABOLISH THEM, would tend to anarchy and confusion such violent process of rotation in office to !

And yet, as there will be exceptions to rule of human action,—exceptions have to realize and acquiesce in as ex the rule itself, -so, we take it, will the a possibility-nay, a probability-that

WILL NOT ENDURE

even in the abused name of law itself, more a certain degree of outrage and oppress as we perceive, from time to time, the peaceful and law-apiding citizens rising as an in apparent defiance of their ownself-en laws, and, in order to prevent the abuse of the same laws to the shielding of some odious themselves back to a state of bar usurp again the exercise of that law shich originally in the hands of every individua make use of as best pleased him, Might, for constituting right, -we, in such cases righteous vengeance meted out to those of so-called servants of society, the pur of their heinous crimes. And society at i whilst deprecating the attack upon the lets those human regulations which now p hem, heartily support

THE EXCEPTIONAL ACT, well knowing that upon such occasion

diseases require desperate remedies.

The fact of such general uprising of the p having placed them in a position superi their local law, and having paralyzed it for time being, not for the purpose of def execution, but solely to prevent it from his disregarded stid broken in a more danger manner than even their own infringemental could possibly head to, this it is that me society in general acquiesce in the occasion

emedy for any evil whatsoever. are met face to face by a stern and ime tact. We are compelled to recognize that to whether we will or not, and are simply powered

to reason it out of existence. people having declared their own local having delegated the exercise thereof into hands of certain chosen executive agents their own, they can (most certainly they do

REVOKE THEIR OWN ACTION, Were this not so, every case would be followed by the arrest and in ment of whole townships. The power of a State, and, if whole power of the United States itself, w called, in every such instance, into action avenge the infraction of the letter of these man regulations, and penitentiaries large enougher the confinement of the population of white counties would have forthwith to be provided that this is not done is because, in such

That this is not done is because, in suc as I have before pointed out, mankind percent that such movements, being general in their sture, carry with them the same right temporary to abrogate any portion of such law as the unit to abrogate any portion of such law as general agreement originally gave to create a Another principle, too, is recognized; that, the motive of such general uprising being NOT TO DESTROY.

the infringement of its letter in so doing so he from constituting an offense against societ, it really often the only remedy left against series strous evils which so often grow up in its sy midst, and which have so grown as internst from time immemorial

from time immemorial.

Now, the people of a State control their laws, always presuming that neither in the letter nor in the spirit thereof are they at various with the Constitution of the country. The alone are responsible for the creation of its same. They alone are responsible for their secution. Every State in the Union is supposed to be thus governed by the

WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

If any is not, then has Republican Ger come to an end, and the experiment of or fathers is a failure. When, at any time, the sil of the majority of the people is plainly expended, that will, if it takes the form of action, adoubtedly becomes for the time being the law always supposing it to be not repugnant in and to the institutions of the country. If such is, tions, no pretense of Federal interpo in the exercise of such will, which, we becomes for the time being the law, the

becomes for the time being the law, the sple so asserting it permit themselves trespass upon the United States they indeed, but only in such cases, does the come the duty of the Federal Government to terpose, unless some good and sufficient reademand that no action be taken in the premise. And yet, whilst such considerations as these conventions and a sufficient reademand that no action be taken in the premise. And yet, whilst such considerations as these conventions and of the overthrow by force and tence of actual war in the streets of New Orleans, and of the overthrow by force and tence of a State Government which held the devised in fraud and established by tyrany outrage, we yet were compelled, most relucation of the streets of the situation. Much as we might plore the fact, and its possible consequence at that unhappy State, we could see its probably no course was left open in President Grant other than that which he grams inform us he has taken, in demanding the suffernment of the Penn Government. To be which began when the President permitted her its supporting by the Federal power interest into supporting by the Federal power.

riven to desperation by the rho assumed to govern her in rill of the people as lawfull millet-box.—robbed, swindled ared,—driven mad with grief ast strugule for iife and politic med abolished them, as it were being as one mammeth "Ying as one mammeth "Ying as one mammeth" ind abolished in the set of the s he purpose of the people. Per had begun to reign without the privilege of men the privilege of the people. The privilege of the people of the State. Life and inserty were property at last protected, and her, instead of corruption and de mee more hope to claim recognitions and been free at last, sous, if as illegal, an act as was safets in their War of Independ If it had then been simply a quantess of the people of Louisians.

If it had the people of Lou arned by their own monthly their own their own feeling persecuted, ruited, by those political pirates of and disgraced the name officials, we believe the would seen Gen. Gram long, at the political experience, to have decion in their favor. For, as solved not to interfere with Kellogg Government, because they were in that zetual posses which was nine points of the law tenth part would have to take caw might naturally have exprightful officers of Louisians before, it is true, but not by fram but not by corruption—in the fighth of the property of the

other Southern State, the tred driven forward by an iron Fate, we he fain would seek to retrace his permits him not. In the outraged for cibly upheld the fraudulent & In the outraged name of Law, one himself compelled by force to over ful Government. The anomalou ful Government. The anomaion sicher case were, either directi the result of his own blundering tion he may find what comfort whits to the wretched people on ains the equally unhappy one, having exhausted every human they are at last in as miserable condition as at the first, and that every privilege of a change of n poor privilege of a change of m permitted to them. J. W.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Chicago & Alcon, Misson Texas, and the Houston & Texas esued the following joint throu from this city to points in the Inc and Texas. The new rates are about 25 per cent on the old ones;

| Chicago to- | | |
|-------------|--------|----|
| Chicago to— | 1. | 1 |
| 4 toka | 2.38 | ľ |
| Austin | . 2.98 | F |
| Bremond | 2.53 | L |
| Brenham | . 2,48 | U |
| Bryan | | П |
| Burton | | Ł |
| Caddo | | П |
| Calvert | | t |
| Chap Hill | | î. |
| Choteau | | £ |
| Cathan | | г |
| Coibert | | L |
| Corsicans | | Ł |
| Courtney | | £ |
| Cypress | | |
| Dailas | 2.38 | ľ |
| Denison | 3.28 | п |
| Elgin | . 2.83 | ı |
| Ennis | . 2.52 | r |
| Eufaula | . 2.38 | ŧ. |
| Galveston | | |
| Gibson | . 2.13 | ŀ |
| Giddings | 2.63 | ı |
| Groesbeck | . 2.63 | L |
| Hearne | | ı. |
| Hempstead | | ı. |
| Hockley | | ï |
| Houston | . 2.13 | ì. |
| Hutchins | | 5 |
| Kosse | | Į. |
| Ledbetter | | ı. |
| Manor | | £ |
| Marlin | | í. |
| McAllister | | н |
| McDade | | 1 |
| McKinney | | ı |
| Melissa | | |
| | | |
| Mexis | 2.53 | ľ |
| Millican | | |
| Muskogee | | ì |
| Nayasota | | ١ |
| Palmer | | 1 |
| Plano | | ı |
| Reagan | | Į |
| Bice | | N |
| Sherman | | ø |
| Button | . 2.53 | ø |
| Van Alstyne | | ı |
| Waco | . 2.73 | ı |
| Wortham | 2.48 | ш |

It seems that the Chicago & swill yet be a fixed fact. The line almost straight between Chicago as Just what the prospect is for coproject, is not learned. It is set that the road promises largely, and every chance of its success. A court Delphi, Ind., recouly for the leaction. An advertisement asking section. An advertisement asking for work on the following is now of For the clearing and grubbi grading, cattle-guards, culverts, fi way-crossings, in short, all work the complete preparation of that p line lying between the Toledo, W wm Railroad at Delphi, Ind., as Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at Ma distance of about 12 miles. Als a distance of about 12 miles. Alsing all materials, and building five crossings of the Wabash River, sa of second-class masonry, laid in t

rossings of the Wahash River, as of second-class masonry, laid in blement, and about 40 feet in heighting of the line from Charleston 187 miles, was celebrated a few digrand excursion and barbeene, in people took part.

A NEW MORTOAGE

Tor \$3,000,000 is to be placed on the Kansas City & Northern Railroad, a first lien on certain real estate a Kansas City Moberly, and other p the eastern extension to councet with the content of the conten bonds to its stockholders pro rate, par, payable one-half in money as the preferred stock of the Compan payments to be made 10 per cent of cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent Oct. ments, 50 per cent Sept. 20, and 50 26. The bonds will be delivered cent. Sept. 20, one-half Oct. 20, with the privile full and receiving full amount time after Sept. 10.

Mr. S. C. Baldwin, who for the p more has been connected with torthwestern Railway, has resignedency of that Company's Penis

and, as the door opened outwards
atched a boy enter, whereupon he
he full weight of his body again
ng failed to come to time. The con
manifestly unfavorable roof of his statement he produced had been broken in the scuffe, and

recently elected a member of the bery, it having been shown the \$9,000 in his district to se Canadian ideas of bribery diff ated for such an offense as Maj.
ulty of, it would only be for the

SIANA AND GEN, GRANT

The Chicago Pribune: e can deny that the problem submitted to President Gran , relative to the late outbreak which resulted temporarily in State Government of Lor as complex and a difficult one to r men than he is might well have sed before it. For, most undoubtprecedent which no good citizen the people of a State should their right or their duty to ris ABOLISH THEM, moment. Doubtless, indeed, a

aparchy and confusion were of action in any State of the

and acquiesce in as entirely as in -20, we take it, will there ever be nay, a probability-that

e of outrage and oppression. Even

abiding citizens rising en mass lance of their ownself-enacte r the mouent seem to relegate ack to a state of barbarism, and a exercise of that law which was the hands of every individual to a best pleased him, Might, for the as it would appear, justly too, whit was in such as the same as the same are the same are the same as the same are case, by reason of the corruction rwants of society, the punishment as crimes. And society at large, ting the attack upon the letter of regulations which now govern

e desperate remedies.

face by a stern and immovable ompelled to recognize that fact or not, and are simply powerless

it is well known that, a whole eclared their own local law, and

so, every case of lynch-law ole towaships. The entire tate, and, if necessary, the the United States itself, would be , and penitentiaries large enough ent of the population of whole have forthwith to be provided of done is because, in such cases, pointed out, mankind perceived

eral uprising being or to DESTROY, the law intact and unperverted, t of its letter in so doing, so far g an offense against society, is only remedy left against mon-ch so often grow up in its very th have so grown at intervals

thereof are they at variance thereof are they at variation of the country. They maible for the creation of the ne are responsible for their ex-State in the Union is supposed

to Frek People.

In has Republican Government, and the experiment of our re. When, at any time, the will fee the people is plainly expressible takes the form of, action, unes for the time being the law, to be not repugnant in spirit a of the country? If such law, nony with Republican institution frederal interposition should interfere with it. If, however, such will, which, we assume time being the law, the people it permit themselves to the United State; laws, only in such cases, does it better federal Government to inme good and sufficient reason cition be taken in the premisse. Such considerations as these ED MANY TO HESITATE of the first news or the existent in the streets of New Oroverthrow by force and vio-Government which had been and established by tyranny and ere compelled, most relucent be that evenis, both in Washisma, had become indeed the instance was left open its possible consequences to State, we could see the ones taken in demanding the has taken in demanding the resident permitted him by unwise and partisan ditter by the Federal power the

riven to desperation by the fraudulent crew tho assumed to govern her in opposition to the full of the people as lawfully expressed at the fill of the people as lawfully expressed at the fill of the people as lawfully expressed at the fill of the people of the state united for used. Some upon the romentones, and abolished them, as it were, in a moment, leting as one mammoth "Vigilance Committee," the whole people of the State united for the purpose of ridding themselves of scoundrels, in the government of the vigilance Committee, "the whole people of the State united for fig rommon country if they could have leafure of my common country if they could have leafure of my common country if they could have leafure of arms in the gordian-knot of the apparently unending lifficulty of her civil administration, could have been permitted the privilege of that self-government which is guaranteed to every State by the Constitution of the country. We say well would they been for her,—because, in the worthrow of the Keilogg dynasty, she had simply repressed lawiessness, and in its place and established law and order upon the only im basis upon which they can ever stand,—upon the hearts of the people. Peace and harmony and begun to reign within the borders of the liste. Life and liberty were once more safe, property at last protected, and honesty and honsy, instead of corruption and degradation, could now more hope to claim recognition and respect. Louisiana had been free at last, and by as rightions, if as illegal, an act as was ever that of our albers in their War of Independence.

If it had then been simply a question of the pushes of the people of Louisiana to be governed by their own

OHIFULLY-ELECTED OFFICERS. middffully-elected officers, and inmidd by those political pirates who have usurpd and disgraced the name of their State
sicals, we believe it would not have taken
reu Gen. Grant long, at this stage of his
political experience, to have decided the queslion in their favor. For, as he had once reolved not to interfere with the fraudulent
Kellog Government, because he claimed that
they were in that setual possession of power
sinch was nine points of the law, and that the
tents part would have to take care of itself, so
we might naturally have expected that, the
rightful officers of Lomsiana being at last—by
force, it is true, but not by fraud,—by violence,
but not by corruption—in the possession of force, it is true, but not by fraud,—by violence, but not by corruption—in the possession of that same power and in the rightful discharge of their several offices, to the inexpressible and mecontrollable joy of a long-oppressed people,—we say we might naturally have supposed that the same cogent argument would have urged him to permit the right to exist which had formerly induced him to uphold a wrong. We would well-night have been justified in conjuring him, even despite the letter of the law,—nay, in the very name of that law and public order, so long outraged and defied,—in the name of liberty and political freedom,—in the name of social decease, and honor,—to withhold his mailed hand, clothed as it is with the terrible power of the American Republic, nor once again let it fall in wrath upon the liberties of our suffering brethren of Lucisiana.

But, as we have said,

EVENTS WERE THE MASTERS,

But, as we have said,
EVENTS WERE THE MASTERS,
alike of Gen. Grant and of that luckless State.
Not because of Louisiana, but because of considerations insecarably connected with every
other Southern State, the President has been
driven forward by an iron Fate, which, now that
he fain would seek to retrace his fatal footsteps,
permits him not. In the outraged name of Law he
forcibit upheld the traudulent Keilogg dynasty.
In the outraged name of Law, once more he hinds
himself compelled by force to overthrow the rightful Government. The anomalous situations in
sicher case were, either directly or indirectly,
the result of his own blundering. In this reflection he may find what comfort soever he can;
whitst to the wretched people of Louisiana remains the equally unhappy one, viz.: that, after mains the equally unhappy one, viz.: that, after having exhausted every human remedy known, they are at last in as miserable and helpless a soudition as at the first, and that not even the poor privilege of a change of masters will be permitted to them.

J. W. Dickinson.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FREIGHT BATES TO TEXAS. The Chicago & Alton, Missouri, Kansas Texas, and the Houston & Texas Railroads have sened the following joint through freight tariff from this city to points in the Indian Territory and Texas. The new rates are a reduction of about 25 per cent on the old ones:

| Chicago to- | and the state of t | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|-------|--------|
| Chicago to— | 1. | 1 2. | 3. | 1.4. |
| Atoka | 2.38 | 2.10 | 1.85 | 1)60 |
| Austin | | 2.40 | 2.00 | 1.70 |
| Bremond | 2.53 | 2.15 | 1.75 | 1 1.55 |
| Brenham | | 1.95 | 1.50 | 1 1.35 |
| Bryan | | 2.15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| Burton | | 2.00 | 1.60 | 1.45 |
| Caddo | | 2.10 | 11.85 | 1.40 |
| alvert | | 2.15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| ap Hill | | 1 1.90 | 1.45 | 1.35 |
| oteau | | 1.75 | 1.60 | 1.45 |
| oibert | | 2.10 | 1.85 | 1.30 |
| ondert | 2.55 | 2.30 | 1.95 | 1.55 |
| orsicanaourtney | | 2.15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| | | 1.70 | 1.35 | 1.20 |
| ypress | | 2.05 | 1.75 | 1.35 |
| las | | | | |
| enison | | 2.00 | 1.65 | 1.30 |
| lgin | | 2.40 | 2.00 | 1.56 |
| nuis | 2.52 | 2.20 | 1.87 | 1.47 |
| ufaula | 2.38 | 2.05 | 1.85 | 1.60 |
| alveston | | 1.60 | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| ibson | | 1,90 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| iddings | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| roesbeck | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.60 |
| earne | 2.53 | 2,15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| empstead | 2.38 | 1.85 | 1.45 | 1.30 |
| ockley | 1 2.33 | 1.75 | 1.40 | 1.25 |
| uston | 2.13 | 1.60 | 1.25 | 1.10 |
| tchins | 2.50 | 2.16 | 1.85 | 1.45 |
| 068e, | 2.63 | 2.23 | 1.90 | 1.60 |
| edbetter | 1.63 | 2.05 | 1.80 | 1.45 |
| anor | | 2.40 | 2.00 | 1.70 |
| arlin | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| feAllister | 2.38 | 2.10 | 1.85 | 1.60 |
| Dade | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| leKinney | | 2.19 | 1.82 | 1.45 |
| lelissa | 2.58 | 2.18 | 1.79 | 1.44 |
| exia | | 2.15 | 1.90 | 1.60 |
| illican | 2.48 | 2.15 | 1.75 | |
| hakozea | 2.03 | 1.90 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| luskogee | 2.13 | | | 1.58 |
| ayusota | | 2 15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| amer | 2.51 | 17 | 1.85 | 1.45 |
| lano | 2.50 | 2.16 | 1.85 | 1.45 |
| eagan | | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| ice | 2.53 | 2.25 | 1.91 | 1.51 |
| berman | 2.38 | 2.10 | 1.75 | 1.40 |
| utton | 2.53 | 2.15 | 1.75 | 1.55 |
| an Alstyne | 2.50 | 2.14 | 1.77 | 1.42 |
| 800 | 2.73 | 2.35 | 2.05 | 1.70 |

CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC. ems that the Chicago & South Atlantic

It seems that the Chicago & South Atlantic will yet be a fixed fact. The line, as laid out, is simost straight between Chicago and Charlesson. Just what the prospect is for completing this project, is not learned. It is stared, however, that the road promises largely, and that there is every chance of its success. A contract was let at Delphi, Ind., recently for the building of a section. An advertisement asking for proposals for work on the following is now out:

For the clearing and grubbing, bridging, rading, cattle-guards, culverts, farm and high-way-crossings, in short, all work necessary for the complete preparation of that portion of the line lying between the Toledo, Wabash & Westman Railroad at Delphi, Ind., and the Toledo, Teoria & Warsaw Railroad, at Monticello, Ind., a distance of about 12 miles. Also for furnishing all materials, and building five piers at the crossings of the Wabash River, said piers to be if second-class masonry, laid in best hydraulic tement, and about 40 feet in height. The opening of the line from Charleston to Ashleville, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles, was celebrated a few days ago by a grand excursion and barbeque, in which 10,000 people took part.

prand excursion and barbeeue, in which 10,000 people took part.

In \$3,00,000 is to be placed on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, which will be a first lien on certain real estate at St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, which will be a first lien on certain real estate at St. Louis, Kansas City, Moberly, and other places, and on the esstern extension to connect with the bridge in St. Louis; and a second lien on the rest of the Company's property, which is covered by a first-morigage of \$6,000,000. The new bonds will bear? Per cent interest, and have 21 years to run from Sept. 1, 1874. The proceeds are to be used for building the extension and providing better tarminal facilities in St. Louis; for building some 10 miles of road from the present junction with the Hannibal & St. Joseph into Kansas City; for other improvement and new equipment. The Company is now offering \$2,000,000 of these bonds to its stockholders pro rate, at (nominally) par, payable one-half in money and one-half in the preferred stock of the Company. The money payments to be made 10 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, and 40 per cent down, 50 per cent Sept. 30, one-half Oct. 20, with the privilege in paying in full and receiving full amount of bonds any time after Sept. 10.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. C. Baldwin, who for the past ten years.

time after Sept. 10.

Mr. S. C. Baldwin, who for the past ten years or more has been connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has resigned the supertendency of that Company's Pecinsula Division, to accept the management of the Cleveland fron Works, at Cleveland, O. Mr. Baldwin's long experience in the iron region, and his large acquantance with mine owners and iron merchants, eamently it him for his new position. Mr. J. R. Mulliken, until lately General Agent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad at Winona, is applicated to fill the vacancy at Escanaba, as Division Superintendent. His advancement has been one of the chief amneements among its young men. There are two boat-clubs, the "Excelsion" and the Sidewalk. All over the only you will observe this feature. So, whether people can afford to have large grounds or no, there is still in front of them green grass and numerous still in front of them green grass and numerous shade-trees. Many blocks in different portions of the city have been devoted to parks, and, though few have been much improved, though few have been much improved, though few have been much improved. Numerous public fountains add not a little to the city's credit, and are at once of great use, as well as an ornament to its streets.

The Detroiters know how to appreciate their lovely river, and some street of the chief amneements among its young men. There are two boat-clubs, the "Excelsion" and the sidewalk. All over the only on will observe this feature. So, whether people can afford to have large grounds or no, there is sail in front of them green grass and numerous strends and numerous times and the street been devoted to parks, and though few have been much improved, though few have been much improved, though few have been much improved. The grade the city streets and the city streets. Many blocks in different portions of the city have been devoted to parks, and the sidewalk. All over the sais streets is sail in front of them green grass and numerous streets.

DETROIT.

Olden Times in the City of the Straits.

Points of Interest .-- The City-Hall and the Monument.

The Seminary-The Fort-Boating-Dramatic and Musical Amateurs.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 15, 1874.
We have left the shores of Lake Michigan, and wandered many miles across the State, through flourishing cities, and long stretches of good farming land; and here at last, in this old City of the Straits, we have rested.

We have visited her institutions, viewed her works of art, and admired her prosperity and her progress, which, though not so magical as our own glorious city's, are yet surprisingly great. And yet, through it all, walking down broad streets, where trade keeps her faithful minions ever toiling, or farther away, through green avenues, and the pleasantness of quiet city-

the shores of the "Beautiful Waters," "The Father of Life commanded it, and that year [1783] must see them all perish."

Long weeks of privation and anxiety passed over the little Detroit settlement, with continued treacheries of the Indians; treaties made, and as ruthlessly broken; acts of cruelty; prisoners taken; and all the calamities that an Indian | pleasant memories.

warfare causes.

At leagth reinforcements arrive, and make a successful entry into the town. An attack on the Indians is urged by the impulsive Dalzell, and finally granted. The forces file out of the little fort; their tramp is heard far down the road; and the wary ludians, informed of the attack by treacherous Canadians, watch, behind houses and inclosures, every step of their ad-

A narrow bridge lies between them and the A narrow bridge lies between them and the Indian encampment. In the black shadow beyond lies in wait Pontiac with his terrible warriors. The bridge is reached, and a war-whoop fills the air; gues resound, and haif of the advance party lie shot.

Dalzell is killed, and the British are compelled to retreat. Only after many attriggless and

Dalzell is killed, and the British are compelled to retreat. Only after many struggles and scenes of terior, after the arrival of many additional troops, and the expenditure of much powder and braver, did the fittle village grow strong enough to guard herself, and the Indians, discouraged, seek new places for their warfare and depredations.

"It is the griefs and conflicts of youth that make the fame of maturity." and she stands to

make the fame of maturity," and she stands to-day mistress of this beautiful river, watching

day mistress of this beautiful river, watching day and night her ships coming in, laden with the wealth and produce of a mighty nation.

Years ago Detroit expecied to be what Chicago now is. How many of our fair Northwestern sisters have had the same great expectation!

That it proved only a dream we do not need to say; but that she owns much to be proud of, possesses merits we cannot boast of, we will declare.

In her midst, on her Campus Martius, stands

of which any place may well be vain. Built in the Italian style, with a Mansard roof, and tower, its walls of Amberst sandstone, it is a most imposing structure. It stands on the ground 200 by 90 feet, and is three stories high above the basement. It excommedates all the eity and 200 by 90 feet, and is three stories high above the basement. It accommodates all the city and county offices, together with the Circuit and Recorder's Courts. The interior is intended to be fire-proof, having brick arches and heavy inon beams supporting the floors. On the different sides of the tower are figures representing Justice, Industry, Art, and Commerce; and in this parties situated the clock. Above is a large fire-alarm bell. The whole structure cost, including extensive grounds, \$600,000. The grounds are well laid out, and a large fountain including extensive grounds, \$600,000. The grounds are well laid out, and a large fountain sends forth continually its cooling waters.

sends forth continually its cooling waters.

Between this and the other portion of the Campus runs Woodward avenue,—its western end being the most desirable place of residence in the city. Across from the City-Hall stands

THE BEAUTHUL MONDMENT,
dedicated in 1872 to the memory of the Michigan heroes who feli in our last war. This was designed by Michigan's renowned artist, Randolph Rogers, and its statues of golden brouze were cast in Munich, The body of the Monument is, of Westerly granite,—the four sections into which it is divided representing by statuary the four departments of the four sections into which it is divided representing by statuary the four departments of the United States military service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Martie. Each statue is 7 feet high. Above these are allegorical figures, life-size, and in a sitting posture: Victory, Union, Emancipation, and History. Over all stands Michigan as an Indian chieftsin, 11 feet high. The bronze in which these figures are cast is peculiarly fine, and the Monument, in design and execution, is a magnificent memorial.

morial.

Around this centre is clustered much of Detroit's costlest and best. To our left is a handsome Opera-House, which is capable of seating 2,500 persons. Near by is a good hotel; and large and elegant stores, carrying on many branches of business, stand on either side. Fort street lies to our right, with its long line of trees on either hand,—its pleasant and handsome dwellings extending nearly out to the Fort.

Business is beginning to creep up this way, and erecting her fine blocks of stores where old homes and gardens once flourished. homes and gardens once flourished.

Two blocks from the City-Hali stands

THE DETROIT SEMINARY.—

a school for young ladies, which, for its past success, its present presenty, its thorough course of study and system of instruction, is not to be excelled by any school in the Northwest. Its Principal, J. M. B. Sill, a scholar and an expect working, man, has done a wonderful. west. Its Principal, J. M. B. Sill, a scholar and an earnest working man, has done a wonderful work here. By, his individual exertions he has, in the last few years, paid old debts and current expenses, made manifold improvements, and added complete and elegant collections of birds, geological specimens, animals, and chemical apparatus, that many of the colleges might be proud to own. At the same time he has had a school of over 300 pupils continually under his immediate supervision, graded from primary to graduating classes, and has each year sent forth a class of girls who have passed severe examinations, and classes, and has each year sent forth a class of girls who have passed severe examinations, and who have learned that the text-books used in school are but as stepping-stones to the great outlook that the natural sciences give to this wondrous creation of ours.

There are also some twenty-seven public schools, well filled, and in a flourishing condi-tion.

There are also some twenty-seven public schools, well filled, and in a flourishing condition.

A little farther down Fort street stands the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, which, within the last few years, has been remodeled, and many fine improvements added. Three mites and a half from the City-Hall stands

THE OLD FORT,
commanding the river-channel. It has been made a first-class fortification, mounting quite a large number of guns, under the efficient efforts of Gen.

T. G. Cram. The Fort and succounding grounds occupy some 60 acres; and the reviews there are attended as quite a fashionable amusement.

Jefferson avenue is another handsome street, possessing many fine old houses, with pleasant grounds, and is shaded by maples and elms.

Perhaps there is no feature more to be admired in Detroit than its broad streets, and the large grass-plots left on either side between the carriage-way and the sidewalk. All over the city you will observe this feature. So, whether people can afford to have large grounds or no, there is still in front of them green grass and numerous shade-trees. Many blocks in different portions of the city have been devoted to parks, and, though few have been much improved, they give promise of a very pleasant future. Numerous public fountains add not a little to the city's credit, and are at once of great use, as well as an ornament to its streets.

The Detroiters know how to appreciate their lovely river, and

BOATING

handsome boat-houses and expensive boats, and

handsome boat-houses and expensive boats, and have, through the summer seasoo, many regattas. We attended one the other day, visiting the "Detroit's" boat-house, where we inspected their sculls, shells, and barges, looked into the gymnastic hall, and then went up into the pleasant parlor above. On the balcony overlooking the river were gathered an expectant company of ladies and gentlemen. The river was as blue as the Bay of Naples that day, and crowded with boats of all descriptions,—many painted scallet, look-Bay of Naples that day, and crowded with boats of all descriptions,—many painted scarlet, looking extremely picturesque as they passed swittly by. A sunset-light made the forest on the other side look black against its red reflection, and, farther up, gave the roofs and windows of quaint old Windsor a beauty not their own. The race commenced 3 miles up the river, and, after a little waiting, we heard the guns, and saw the dark lines on the water, nearing us.

Now, it don't make any difference how many Now, it don't make any difference how many boat-races you have attended, or how old a man you are, you will grow excited as you look at the oars flashing through the air, as you see the boats advancing nearly prow to prow, and know how every nerve is being exerted. You will shout with the rest as they near the stakes, and, when it is all over, feel as disappointed as we did (though we had no earthly interest in either club), because of one club being beaten. A good sam of money had no earthly interest in either ciud), because of one club being beaten. A good sam of money is expended on this luxury every year; and, though we heartily commend the sport, yet, when we hear some of its devotees complain that want of means keeps them still in single-blessedness, we are balf-inclined to propose the commorum, Which costs the most—wife, or boat? Don't appeal to us; we have taken the former.

avenues, and the pleasantness of quiet city-homes, such as Detroit gives to her citizens, will come. Days when this river, now so crowded with steamers and boats of many kinds, knew but the splash of canoe-paddle; when its beautiful islands,—Belle Isle and Grosse Isle,—now gay summer-resorts, were shelter for fierce and hostile men; when its wooded shores listened to dark and evil purposes, and Detroit itself was the headquarters of an Indian chieftain and statesman,—a warrier crafty, politic, cruel, and unrelenting.

Here, underneath this old whitewood tree, marked still with the bullets of that sharp conflict, rested the tent of the great Poutiac. Here he planned his well-laid stratagem that was to begin the work of extirpating the English from the shores of the "Beautiful Waters." "The have it well rendered.

Detroit is so well known—passing through it, as Detroits so well known—passing through it, as we do, on one of our favorite routes to the Eastern States, and being, as it were, one of our esters—that it would seem as if there were little new to learn of it. Yet it is well worth a visit, and will give the stranger within its walls much of interest and enjoyment, and remain with him, on departing, in the shape of many pleasant memogies. R.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 20 .- Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor, in his speech closing the Chambers on the 12th inst., congratulated the country on its satisfactory relations with foreign powers, and declared that his Government would endeavor to promote agriculture by the extension of the railroad system. Most important measures would be presented at the next session looking to electoral and educational reform, and in aid of agricultural interests.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Sept. 20 .- The small-pox in the island is abating. At one time there were 800 cases in Kingston alone, but now the number is reduced to 200. Vaccination and other sanitary pre-cautions, with favorable weather, have done much to allay the disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Haytien Consul-General says his Government has made claims on the United States for consequential damages for the loss of Nevassia by American occupation and restitution of the island, and that, failing ac tion by the American Cabinet, the subject will be referred to arbitration.

GERMANY. KIEL, Sept. 20.—Emperor William to-day was present at the launch of the new iron-clad, and christened her Frederick the Great. The Emperor also received a congratulatory address from twenty delegates of Schleswig-Holstein.

THE FALL RIVER HORROR.

List of the Killed and Wounded. FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 20 .- The following list of killed and wounded at the mill disaster yesterday is verified by police and mill records. Killed-Honora Caffee, Catharine Connell, Margaret Dillon, 19 years old; Albert Fernardy. Gertrude Gray, Mary Healy, Margaret Harringold; Ellen Hunter, Thomas Keaveny, Mary Lasonda, Bridget Murphy, Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, James Newton, 10 years old; Fred Porter, 12 years old; Anna Smith, James Smith, years old; James Turner, elevator-tender, 50 years old; James Turner, elevator-tender, 50 years old; Victoria Warner. Total killed, 20.
Reported missing by the police—Michael Device, Catharine Healy, and Ellen Healy. Total,
3. These names are not on the mill-books.
Wounded—Mary Borden, will recover; Julia. 3. These names are not on the mill-books.

Wounded—Mary Borden, will recover; Julia, Caffee, recovery doubtful; Mary Burns, will recover: Anna Daley, recovery doubtful; Ellen Danley, will doubtless recovery doubtful; Ellen Danley, will doubtless recover; Kate Harrington, will recover; Jonah Healy, recovery doubtful; Ellen Jonas, recovery probable; Arabella Keith, recovery doubtful; Edson Keith, will recover; Bridget Lanergan, will recover; Julia Mahoney, fatal spinal injuries; James Mason, recovery doubtful; Easoella Morehead, will recover; Nancy Mullen, will recover; Annie O'Brien, recovery probable; Joseph Rainsbottom, will recover; Mary Brigley, head injured, will recover; Katie Smith, Hanna Stafford, Annie Sullivan, Katie Sullivan, all will recover; Margaret Sullivan, recovery doubtful; Hanna Towney, fatal internal injuries; Margaret Towney, will recover; Bertha Woodel, will recover; Will-tam Vinnicombe, will recover. Other than mill hands injured: A. J. Biddescombe and A. Cobley, while assisting mill hands, injured in head; will recover; The following firemen were injured: William Clark, will recover; George K. Read, will recover; John Greenquine, and William Brocktehurst. Total wounded, 36; fatally, 2; recovery doubtful, 13; will recover, 21.

The opening session of the Coroner's jury will be held in the Court-House at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in charge of Coroner A. M. White.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Carrollton, Ky. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20.—The Gazette's special from Madison, Ind., reports a destructive fire at Carrollton, Ky., this morning at 2 o'clock, destroying half of the most valuable square in the centre of the town. The chief losers are Thur-man, Martin, Booker, and Hamilton & Smith, Loss not determined.

At Parkersburg, W. Va. CINCINNATI, O., Sept 20 .- Private advices report the burning by an incendiary of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad machine-shops at Parkersburg, W. Va., this morning destroying also the round-house, one locomotive, and the blacksmith shop. Loss not less than \$20,000.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Edward Norton and a lady companion, named Emma Stanton, were thrown from a buggy at the corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, at 5 o'clock last evening, by a runaway horse, and severely, but not dangerously, injured. Charles Smith was arrested yesterday after-noon by Officer Sargent, for pushing a waiter down the stairs leading into Wilson's restaurant, at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, and dislocating his arm. Mr. Wilson proposes to prosecute Smith for the wanton act.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Sept. 20.—Arrived—Steamers City of Brussels and Celtic, from Liverpool; Merrimao, from Rio Janeiro; Castilia, from Mediterranean ports.
London, Sept. 20.—Arrived out—Steamship State of Nevada.

The New Orleans hero of the day, Gen. Fred Nash Ogden, is a descendant of Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina, who fell at the battle of Germantown in 1777, and after whom Nashville was called. It is a peculirrity of the Ogden family that every member has Nash for a middle name.

THE SOUTH.

(Continued from the First Page.)

tend to return a Mr. Londry, candidate for the Senate against George Bovee,—the Secretary of State who was deposed in Warmoth's time. Both are Republicans,—the former a colored man, unanimously nominated by the party; the latter a white man, nominated by nobody, but running independently, as the Governor's preference. a white man, nominated by nobody, but running independently, as the Governor's preference. I mention this instance because it is part of the common talk which one hears every day, and shows the existence of such a state of affairs, reveals such fraudulent intentions on the part of the Radical authorities, that it would be madness for the white people to tope to carry the coming election without forcible resistance to those who will have control of the ballot-boxes.

An appeal to force, either now or in November, seemed to be about the only resort left the people. They chose the present, and have carried the day. If this Government is allowed to stand, the State will

stand, the State will

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—A few days ago t was telegraphed over the country from New Orleans that Penn had found a number of dispatches and letters in the State-House or Executive office from Ben Butler and Senator Carpenter to Kellogg, demanding money from him in consideration of their failure to press to a passage the bill ordering a new election in Louisiana, or something to that effect. It is not believed here that any such documents were found by anybody. It is known that Penn did not find anything of the sort either in the State-House or Executive office, but it the State-House of Executive office, but it is ascertained that a committee of citzens belonging to the Penn faction did form themselves into a committee to exercise censorship over the telegraph, and they rummaged the files and decuments in the office, and made copies of took the originals of all the telegrams of a political tenor of which there was now reca political tenor of which there was any record. The names of this Committee are in the ord. The names of this Committee are in the hands of the suthorities here, and they will probably be dealt with for the commission or an offense which, it is believed, is made penal by a United States statute, and triable in a United States Court.

A large number of the members of the Kellogy party have arrived here in the last day or two. They seem to have the advantage of their

They seem to have the advantage of their llustrious chief, who is so universally con-iemzed for cowardice, in that they are free to labor in the cause of peace and good order at a safe distance from the scene of the disturbances. nile he is compelled to stay there and face the

LINA.

there is no question about the people of Georgia on the line of the Savannah River, going to the assistance of their neighbors in Carolina.

bles in Tennessee:

TACTOR CHARGET TRACE CONTINUES

ever declare that the majesty of the law must be uphelid. But he who lives here and knows how the case stands, and then says that this act was without palliation, violation of law as it was,—I say that he who takes this position must either be a knaw or a fool. Whether there was danger or not, no negro denies the existence of this organization or its aim. Whether danger or not, there are women who were so affected by fright that the grave alone will be the end of its effects. And of this number is one who looks to me for protection. The law is making nr effort to punish the ringleaders of the negroes. All its thunders are hurled upon the whites. There is no excuss for the riot, Gibson County is, and has been, as law-abiding as any county in filinois, and this is the first exhibition of mob law since I have been here (nearly three years). In Indians, mobs hung house thieves,—took them out of jail to do it; and yet, though there were many such cases in five years, nothing but threats were made against the lynchers. Ferhaps horses are worth more than iffe.

the day. If their Government is allowed to stand, the State will

UNDOUBTEDLY RETURN TO PROSPERITY

as fast as the adverse nature of circumstances will permit. If it is not sustained, or rather let alone, it is to be hoped that at least a Military Government will be established, and the control of the State wrested from the hands of this horde of plunderers. To my mind, nothing could be more humiliating than to see our General Government, with all its great power and sacred authority, stooping to lift up so helpless, so abject and loatheome a thing as this fallen usurpation. It is such a parody on everything that is great in our Free Government, such a mockery of everything that is sacred in Republican institutions, such an affront and offense to all the better instincts of mankind, that it deserves to he in the dust, where the first breath of righteous indignation prostrated it. X.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CARO-

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—A report reached this city this afternoon that about 400 negroes, under the leadership of a negro named Tenant, intended to make an attack on the whites near Riese's store, in Edgefield County, S. C., about 15 miles from Augusta. It is reported that some unknown parties fired into the house of Tenant last night, and that he intended to retaliste on the whites, who assembled to resist assault. A courier arrived here with a note from a prominent white citizen of Edgefield asking for assistance. A party was of Edgefield asking for assistance. A party was organized, and were on the eve of starting from here, when another courier arrived bringing information that Tenant had been arrested by the civil authorities, and that the negroes had dispersed and all was quiet. Tenant was a member of the Convention which nominated Chamberlain. There is an uneasy feeling that there will be trouble in Carolina between the whites and blocks. In this overween the whites and blacks. In that event

THE TROUBLES IN GIBSON COUNTY.

TENN. CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
SIR: The inclosed letter, from a brother-inlaw and sister, received to-day, will be of interest to your many readers, as giving a good and reliable (as I can vouch) history of recent trou-

TRENTON, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1874. straitferd of all fraktudics, and as nearly unvariabled as possible: On Sunday night, Aug. 23, two young men were riding to church, near Picketaville (or dithou), when they were fixed on by a number of negroes. Their animals were fixed on by a number of negroes. Their animals were wounded; but the young men dismounted quickly, jumped into a corn-field, and escaped. I ought to remark that, previous to this, a large number of negro needing lithe brokhot and powder in Mina and Tranton, had been purchased. These proceedings had caused a vague rumor to be set on foot that a general insurrection was contemplated by the blacks. After the shooting above referred to, a number of men were deputized by a Board of Magistrates, and proceeded to arrest negroes who had been known to be absent from home that night. When found they had, without exception, arms and ammunition in plenty. They were taken to Frichestwike and regularly tried by a Bench of Magistrates, and nummously admited that an insurganize the night of the shooting, and first kill John Mioore (a bronner of our neares neglibor), a fir. Haie, and a negro who had divulged the piot. They asserted that time year had been a failure in crops, and from their share they could not get a sufficiency to keep their families until spring. They proposed to kill every white man in the county, and take possession of the farms. These confessions were made without constraint, and in the presence of folly 300 citizens. They shousday the high if put in, The excitement produced by this confession was fearful, nor was it confined to er. Rebels, but all classes near the scene of action armed, and, taking the women and children where they cound be most easily defended, prepared for a strugge that

I BLILEVEN would DOMN.

After the trial, the prisoners, sixteen in number, were remanded to take them to Trenton, At night, some masked man presented themselves and demanded the prisoners were duily and pastols. On the road to Trenton, masked men again made their appearance and renewed their de

city journals have commented most unjustly on this affair, and have MOST WILLFULLY AND MALICHOUSLY LIFED in nearly every important particular. Whether there is actually any dancer or not, I will not say; but this much I do know: That many families are afraid to along at home nights; and even now several families get together when night comes, abandoning property to secure life. The action of the Kn-Kux was certainly a president in many analysis of law, and change in president in many analysis of law, and change in president in many analysis of law, and change in president in many analysis of law, and change in president in many analysis of law, and change in the law, and change in the law, and change in the law of the law, and change in the law of t

of jail to do it; and yet, shough there were many such cases in five years, nothings but threats were made against the lynchers. Perhaps horses are worth more than life.

The Civil-Rights bill is the PROLIFIC CAUSE OF ALL THIS; and, although the bill did not become a law, yet the negroes were acting upon the belief that it would pass, and the traveling public were subject to such annoyances as none but a New-England phinattrogist could endure, who sits in his parior, watted upon by white slaves, and meditating on Lo, the poor Indian; Ting, the poor Chinaman; or Sam, the poor African, jatt Humboidt, in the course of a steech, a negro said, pointing to the Female College, "They won't let us go there now; but the time will come when see will have the say-so. And I hope the time will come when see will have the say-so. And I hope the time will come when it can ride in the blood of the whites till it reaches my saddle-skirts." This speech had its effect on the negroes. At a picnic given by negroes, two white men were abused and even chased off the ground by negroes; and these men were toliticians, too, and you know they would not insult a negro.

Taking it all in all, I never did see the tables turned so completely in my life, and it confirms me in my belief that justice is a thing the South

NEED NOT EVEN HOPE FOR.

Tennessee has given equal provision to her population. The negroes pay but little tax, yet they get their full portion of the school-fund, and the whites can't touch it. This I kneep, because I keep the accounts of this district, and can swear that, in this county at least, no distriction has been made. People will have their own way of looking at things. I have told you nothing that I do not know from reliable testimony to be true, I don't believe the strouble is over yet. I may have to send my family North; but, believing, as I do, that the people are disconnent of the structure of the form of the same act, while the Grand Jury, assisted by all the State authorities, were doing all in their power to b

There isn't much room for me to write, but a rear

There isn't much room for me to write, but a ream of paper wouldn't hold my "thinks." If the plans of the negroes had been carried out, instead of their not working together, we would have been among their first victims, for Old "Josh," the leader, only fived a mile from us. Pickettavile is 4 miles. There they intended to start, kill two white families and a negro, and then come on to Old Josh's, reorganize, and then come on to Old Josh's, reorganize, and then kill as they came to white people. I spent one day up with some forry or fifty terrified women and children, and there is not a night I feel secure. You see only paper comments; we see the fearful reality, and know many of the men who head the negroes' confessions. There were 100 in the crowd that fired on those boys, and only sixteen were caught, All right-minded people here denounced the action of the Ku-Kiux as much as you do; but it was not because the negroes.

Up in Carroll County a negro tied a young lady, and, with a pistol in hand, tried to make her marry him. He left her tied, telling her he was coming back and ase should marry him; but, while he was gone, she called for help and got away. Another young lady in the same county had her tongue cut out by three negroes. These are only single instances close around us. Even while the waite men were armed, Mr. Parish's house was burned. It was only a few miles from here, and there were several familiee gathered there that night for fear of negroes. It was close to the railroad, and a conductor stopped his train and took the women and children on to Humboldt. The Ku-Kiux are only the hard-hearted, not-headed, bad portion of the county, who could not wait for justice to do its work.

You need not be surprised to hear of me being North before a great while. If trouble continues I may go. My husband says he won't run and leave his neighbors to be butchered; but I can come nearer getting him away if I take the children away.

The Witter of the first letter was a loval

The writer of the first letter was a soldier in the Union army; that of the last was a loval daughter of Illinois, until the climate of the South won her away.

NEGRO RIOT IN GREENE COUNTY, ALA.

From the Monie Register, Sept. 17.

The following letter from Judge Clarke, the distinguished inwyer of Entaw, gives a clear account of the negro riot in Greene County:

distinguished lawyer of Entaw, gives a clear account of the negro riot in Greene County:

To the Hon. W. L. Brang, Chairman Eccutice Committee:
I left Entawyesterday eventing, and found the people of Forkland much excited this morning. Last light, Dr. Minor, of Forkland, passed the Rowe piace, about 5 miles from Forkland, and found a large number of armed uegroes there, beating a drum and very turbulent. He informed the people of Forkland of what he had seen, and they sent down a Justice of the Peace and three citizens, all of whom were armed, to ascertain the cause of this hossifie demonstration. On reaching the place they were greeted with the cry of "Shoot them," and received a voiley of buckhot, which brought down one of their number, supposed to be mortally wounded, and severely wounded the horse of another. The party immediately retreated to Forkland, leaving their wounded friend where he fell. About day the citizens, to the number of about twenty-five, procured a warrant for the arrest of the offenders, and went with a Constable to execute it. When they reached the neighborhood of the former attack, they were tired upon from ambush by forty negroes, and one of their number probably mortally wounded, and one or two others wounded. They menued the fire, and killed one negro, when they affeld. The posse pursued them and captured nine, fwo of whom are wounded. Before the posse went in pursuit of the negroes, they sent a messenger to Eutaw for aid, which did not arrive until after the fight, about half-past 11 o'clock a.m. Archie Threat, the colored United States mail-rider, arrived at Forkland, and informed the people that he saw about 200 negroes drawn up in the road, just below the Rowe place, on what is known as the rider, arrived at Forkland, and informed the pecthat he saw about 200 negroes drawn up in the rojust below the Rowe place, on what is known as
Cole place; that many were armed; and he met abtwenty-five more, most of whom were armed, going
the same direction. This produced intense
ritement, and, in a short time, Ca
Cole, a Special Deputy Sheriff, with a poof twenty-five armed men, arrived, and he sammor
about the some number from the citizens of Forklan
and proceeded to arrest these armed disturbers of ipeace. When he reached the Cole place he foum
number of the armed negroes, who retired to a thiwood and formed a line of battle. Cayt, Cole go
negro to go to them and request a parley, and seve
came out to meet him. He told them, if they wo
lay down their arms and surrender, that no non-shou negro to go to them and request a parter, and several came out to meet him. He told them, if they would lay down their arms and surrender, that no one should hurst them. This they refused, and retired to their former position. Cole with his posse dismounted, advanced on them, and, on entering the woods, I heard several shots fired. I saw one of the posse come to the edge of the woods and call for the horses to be brought forward, which was obeyed. I then came on home without learning the result.

W. B. Jones, United States Commissioner here, went over to the Cole place to-day before the posse arrived, and endeavored to induce the negroes to disperse which they refused to do, and threatened him, and said they would not hay down their struct lift they had killed every white person on their side of the river.

A dispatch to the Selma Times adds the followed.

A dispatch to the Selma Times adds the fol-A dispatch to the Selma Times adds the following accounts of events subsequent to the departure of Judge Clarke:

A posse of thirty men was summoned, and, under the command of Capt. Cole, a Special Deputy Sherif, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. When the Sheriff's posse arrived they demanded the surrender of the armed negroes, who refused to do so. Capt. Cole at once made his disposition for arresting them, and the negroes, determined to resist, retired to their stronghold in a thick wood near by, formed a regular line of battle, shd defield the Sheriff's posse.

To save an unnecessary effusion of blood, and to pat down this mob, Capt. Cole withdrew from their immediate front, flanked them, and took them in tos rear. The infring was rapid, and the fight short and sharp. About fifteen or twenty inegroes were killed and wounded, and the remainder stampeded. To this hour I have not been able to ascertain the casualties of the Sheriff's posse.

this hour I invenot been able to ascertain ine casua-ties of the Sheriff's posse.

Information from a reliable source has just reached here that this evening the negroes reassembled and are now in force. It is furthermore stated that they have solemnly sworn that no white man shall pass the road. The abilit has created intense excitement, and further trouble is apprehended.

further trouble is approhended,

LATEM,

DEMOPOLIS, 8:45 p. m.—Maj. W. E. Clarke and J. T.
JOHES came from the scene of the rio: late this evening. They were returning from Entsw, and were
present at the fight between the Sherrin's poses and the
megro-rioters. The negroes were dispersed, but it is
not known how many were killed. Mr. Bobertson is
said to be mortally wounded, and Thomas Littis severly and three other white men badly wounded. Nine
negroes were captured. Three of them field to this
place, and were arrested by the City Marchal. The
conduct of the negroes was reprehensible in the extreme, and without the least justification.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baroum is 67 years old, and his bride 26.

The distiliation of rum from cranberries is a new industry in South Jersey.

The first ship-load of grain sent direct from Teras to Europe lately left Galveston.

Henry L. Dawes has been invited by the Republican Committee to preside at the State Convention, Oct. 7, at Worcester.

John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, in a note from Paris, devices that he is in Europe in the employment of the Centennial, or at its expense.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia, and Senator Withers, of Virginia, will reside in Alexandria, Va., during the sessions, in houses of their own.

Ex-Senator Casserly, of California, is about to return to Washington as the counsel of the San Francisco Alabama claimants.

We hear that George Hows, of Brittleboro,

expects to go to Congress from the Second Vermont (Poland's) District, but doubt very much whether his chances are better now than they were six years ago.—Rulland Herald.

—There seems to be no doubt that the Texas cattle disease has broken out in Connecticus. Cases are reported in Newton, Windsor, Walcott, Wilton, and Redding.

—Portrait of Don Carlos: He has black hair, brown eyes, slightly squiline nose, and black beard, covering the whole face. He is very handsome. He stands 6 feet 3 in his boots.

—The editor of the Franklin (Ky.) Patriot has found cause for thankfulness. He says: "It gives us pleasure to announce that the youngster who carried a pistol to the Fair, vesterday, shot himself through the hand, and left the ground saider, if not wiser, than he came."

—The last fraud in the way of adulteration is the putting of sait into ale in order to create thirst for more. A fine of £32 fs. was recently imposed upon a beer-seller in London for putting 250 grains of salt in every gallon of beer.

—Some of our contemporaries fare been misled into saving. since the death of Geo. Foster. —Some of our contemporaries have been mis-led into saying, since the death of Gen. Foster, that Gen. Doubleday is the only survivor of Fort Sunter. The truth is, there are four of-ficers left of that famous command. They are: Maj.-Gen. J. C. Davis, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Craw-ford, Maj.-Gen. Doubleday, and Gen. Seymour. There were originally ten officers in the work, six of whom are dead.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

UNDERWEAR. Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts., Are in receipt of full lines

English, French & German Hosiery, For FALL and WINTER WEAR. Plain, Colored, and Fancy Striped Cottons; Silk, Embroidered, and Fancy Striped Lisle and Balbriggan; regular and extra length Pearl, Blue, Pink, Lavender, and Black Silk Hose; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Merino, Cashmere Wool, and Fleece-lined, latest

style. Boys' Cashmere Nickers, something entirely new; Ladies' Silk, Balbriggan Silk and Wool, Saxony Wool, Scarlet, Cashmere, and Mer-

VESTS AND DRAWERS. Ladies' Russian Gored Skirts, Cardigan Jackets, etc. Complete line Buckskin Goods. Full assortment Summer Underwear always on hand. Children's Silk, Merino, Scarlet, Cashmere and Shetland Vests and

Drawers, Pantalettes, Union Drawers, etc. FOR OPERA WEAR. Flesh-colored Silk Tights; White and Flesh-colored Cotton Shirts and Tights; Silk, Lisle, and Wool Hose; Mirella Striped Silk Opera Hose; Vertical Striped Silk do. do.

ALL MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES. FIELD. LEITER & CO.

COSTUMES.

Fall & Winter Fashions Prices Ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.00. For 1874--75. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

will open Tuesday, Sept. 22, their New Importations of Fall and Winter COSTUMES, Cloaks, Polonaises, and Overdresses, in Silk, Velvet, Matellasse Cloth, Cashmere, &c., &c. These Garments have been selected from the Magazines of the leading Modistes of Paris and Berlin, especially for our Retail Evening, Sept. 22, make their Trade, and ladies will GRAND FALL EXPOSITION OF find in this assortment FOREIGN NOVELTIES AND many Choice Novelties FASHIONABLE GOODS, emnot to be seen elsewhere, bracing the most elegant Cosand at very reasonable tumes, Shawls, Silks, Dress prices.

State & Washington-sts. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION

U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE. To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application chould be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Enhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded as realization to the Office of the Captionnial Commission.

BARGAINS!

SIMPSON.

NORWELL

Offer their SPLENDID ASSORT-

BLACK SILKS

IMMENSE REDUCTION

From last season's prices. They invite particular attention to these goods at the following prices, viz.: \$1.25, \$1.37 1-2, \$1.50, \$1.62 1-2, \$1.75, \$1.87 1-2, and \$2.00 a yard, and pronounce them to be the cheapest line of BLACK SILKS ever offered in this market. Other better grades reduced in proportion. grades reduced in proportion.

COLORED GROS GRAINSILKS

An Immense Assortment NOW OPEN In all the new shades, at \$1.75 and \$2.25 a yard, just the same goods that are being retailed in this city at \$2.00 and \$2.50 a yard. We consider them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

OPEN TO-DAY. One Case Black and White

STRIPED SILKS, Which we will place on our counters at the low price of

\$1.00 PER YARD, Sold everywhere for \$1.25 a yard.

79 & 81 State-st. NEW PLAIN COLORED SILKS

State and Washington-sts., Will on Monday, Sept. 21, open their Fall Importations

RICH AND POPULAR PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

In all the New and Most Fashions-

goods as possessing rare excellence of fabric, exquisite colorings and finish, and selected with particular reterence to our Retail Trade. We commend them as decided bargains, and as the choicest styles we have yet imported.

yet imported.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.

GRAND EXPOSITION. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

State and Washington-sts., Will on Tuesday and Tuesday

Goods, Laces, &c., &c. The entire establishment will be dressed out for the occasion and illuminated during the evening.

A cordial welcome is extended to their patrons and the public generally. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Members of the HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDEN ASSOCIATION are hereby notified to call immediate at the office of the Association and pay up their inert ments, now due and payable. This notice is given pursuance of the provision of the statute of the State Illinois governing Homestead Associations. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PROBESTING, Sect. Chicago, Aug. 11, 1874.

A CARD. Mx. ARROTT, having completed the new collidar of connection with Howard Parkow Wilde. They we tend to business in all the courte, and its restriction of the courte, and him Alberts, more expensive, of contraction of the courte, and him to business in all the courte, and him to business in all the courte, and the courte courte, the interpretation of the courte cour

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19. During the week the only relief from the chronic duliness of the money market was a slight rise in exchange on Thursday and Friday. The price, for several days reaching into the week previous, had been 50 cents per \$1,000 dis-count. For the two days pamed the ruling figare was 25 cents between banks, and some sales were made on Saturday at the same figure, but with most of the banks it settled back to 50.

with most of the banks it settled back to 50. Whether between banks the price is above or below par, customers are steadily supplied at par. This has become so uniform that we have not usually thought it worth while to make daily mention of it. Our quotations must therefore be taken as the price of sales between banks. The demand that caused the slight advance came mainly from country banks to place funds to their credit in New York and other seaboard cities.

The demand for money for nearly two weeks past has been for the season, of the smallest possible proportions. Bankers have really had scarcely anything to do. Receipts and shipments of produce have been unusually light, and hence dealers and commission men have apparently had all the money they wanted to move the mail amount of "the crops" that holders offered for a journey eastward. The demand from city merchants, manufacturers, and home customers generally, is also very light. Nobody seems willing to borrow money if he can possible below it. Economy is the order of the day—

customers generally, is also very light. Nobody seems willing to borrow money if he can possibly help it. Economy is the order of the day—certainty a most healthful and hopeful condition of things; but it leaves the bankers with their vaults full of idle funds.

Money is very abundant, and the demand for it light all over the country. The Atlantic and the Pacific coast cities never before had so much idle capital, and the rates of interest were never lower. How long this state of things is to continue, no one so far as we know ventures to predict. That so great a plethora of money must, before many months, seek relief, is equally certain. As soon as holders can make up their minds in what articles or in what direction there is to be an appreciation in prices and profit realized, the vast accumulations of surplus money will begin to circulate. Previous to the panic a year se vast accumulations of surplus money will agin to circulate. Previous to the panic a year co, railway building and the iron and steel rail sills absorbed, directly or indirectly, about all the profits of the country. That is now all copped, and other means of investment must be made before any considerable demand formoney in be expected. Time alone can determine that direction investment, not to say speculation will take. an be exped

that direction investment, aon, will take. We add closing quotations for Saturday even-we add closing quotations for Saturday even-

tion, will take.

We add closing quotations for Saturday evening: Discounts to customers. 10 per cent; call loans, with cash collaterals, 5@8 per cent; street rates nominal at 10@18 per cent; New York exchange, 25@50 cents per \$1,000 discount, —transactions mainly at the lower figure.

New York, Sept. 19.—Money closed at 2½.

Foreign exchange dull at 453½@483½ for actual business in bankers sixty-day sterling, and 436@486½ for demand. There was only one price for gold all day—109½. Rates paid for carrying, ½, 1, and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent for carrying. 2, 1, and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent for carrying. 2, 1, and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent for carrying. 2, 14,000,000. The Assistant Transurer here disbursed during the week \$514,000, and received for customs \$2,440,000. Specie shipments, same time, \$440,134, principally silver-bars. Imports dry goods, \$2,431,238; merthandise, \$4,238,664.

Government bonds closed steady.

State and railroad bends quiet.

The total transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated over 122,003 shares. The largest business was in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Wabash, Western Union, and Northwestern. At the close, the feeling on 'Change was much better than during the earlier hours of business, and stocks were firm at an advance of ½ to ½ per cent from the lowest point of the day. Sales included 27,000 Union Pacific, 26,000 Take Shore, 17,000 Toledo & Wabash, 11,000 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, and 5,000 St. Paul.

WHEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Loans, decrease, \$293.00; specie, increase, \$39,000; legal-tenders,
cercase, \$21,100; deposits, decrease, \$1,041,00; circulation, increase, \$39,000; reserve, de-

| Coupons, '81 | Coupons, '07116% |
|---------------------------|--|
| Coupons, 621121/2 | |
| Coupons, '64115 | New 58112 |
| Coupons, '65 | 10-40a11216 |
| Coupons, '65, new1151/4 | |
| STATE | DONDS. |
| Missours 9314 | Virginiae, old 29 |
| Tennessees, old 67 | N. Carolinas, old 20 |
| Tennessees, new 67 | N. Carolinas, new 17% |
| Virginias, new 29 | |
| | DOES, |
| Canton 59 | St. Paul pfd 52 |
| Western Union Tel., 79% | Wabash 31 1/2 |
| Quicksilver 33 4 | Wabash pfd 65 |
| Adams Express107% | Ft. Wayne 9214 |
| Wells, Fargo, 78 | Terre Haute 7 |
| American Express 611/ | Terre Haute pfd 23 |
| U. S. Express 65% | Chicago & Alton 9816 |
| Pacific Mail 47% | Chicago & Alton pfd, 101% |
| New York Central 100% | Ohio & Misssissippi. 24 |
| Erie 35 % | Cleve., Cin., & Col 65 |
| Erie pfd 51 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.101 |
| Harlem | Lake Shore 75% |
| Harlem pfd125 | Indiana Central 10 |
| Michigan Central 73 | Illinois Central 89 |
| Pitteburg &Ft. Wayne 8717 | Union Pacific stock 35% |
| Northwestern 35% | Union Pacific bonds. 86% |
| Northwestern pfd 55% | Central Pacific bonds 90% |
| Rock Island 101 1/4 | Del., Lack. & West'n. 101 |
| New Jersey Central 104 4 | Boston, Hart. & Erie 9 |
| Bt. Paul 35% | Michigan Company of the Company of t |
| | The Control of the Co |

REAL ESTATE.

No one expects the real-estate market to show

any considerable activity till after general busi-ness has been prosperous for a year or two. Sur-plus funds are invested in real estate, and, until these accumulate, and can no longer be profita-bly used in trade or manufactures, transactions are confined mainly to purchases for improve are comment mainly to purchases for improve-ment and occupation. That money is very abundant all over the country, does not give any definite promise as to when holders of real estate may hope to realize. Till the great public are satisfied that "bed-rock" has been reached and no further shrinkage can be expected, an active movement in the safest of all investments cannot be expected. That they are so when judiciously, and sometimes even recklessly, made in and near great commercial centres, is attested by the history of all the cities, in this country. While history of all the cities in this country. While in mercantile life more than ninety out of every hundred—as proved by the most carefully-prepared statistics—fail, those who have "acreproperty," or any considerable realty in our great cities, and can manage to hold on to it, always make their fortunes. Of course taxes and inmake their fortunes. Of course taxes and in-terest, if they have much of that to pay, may "eat them up" during a long season of depres-aion; but it is a fact well understood, that, while one Stewart may amass a great fortune as a merchant, by far the larger proportion of the great cetates are made by early investments in real estate in our leading cities.

As an example of the way property has appre-ciated

in New York,

take the following from the Times of that city of the 14th:

The following are the facts in relation to the private sale of property on Thirty-second street, between Broadway and Sirth avenue: W. H. Raynor sold one and two-fifth lots, corner Broadway, 62 feet on Thirty-second street, 40 feet on Broadway, 62 feet on Thirty-second street, 40 feet on Sirth avenue, and 108 feet on the south line, with four four-story brick stories and dwallings thereon, feer the sum of \$275,000, which are now rented for \$13,000 per amuum. As an evidence of the great increase of real estate in New York City, Mr. Raynor makes the following statement: He sold said land, when vacant in 1888, for \$50,000; again, in 1856, after the buildings were creeted, for \$36,000; sold them again, in 1862, for \$46,000; again sold them, in 1862, for \$45,000, and now, in 1874, for \$775,000. R. A. Witthus was the last owner, and has realized at least a profit of \$500,000, owning them only twelve years, field always receiving a large rental on the price paid for the property, i.e., \$45,000. The Union Dime Savings Bank purchased the property as a future location for their bank. The present bank is located in Canal

It is often said that all opportunities to make fortunes are past.

NOT A BIT OF IT.

In a time of dullness and depreciation, like the present, with care one can find where to place comparatively a small amount of funds that will be sure, in ten or twelve years at most, to yield a fortune. When the crowd, as now, are in the market to sell, is the time to buy; but, of course, good judgment must be exercised in making investments. The opinion of the coolest heads is sadly at fault if the population of Chicago does not rise considerably above 1,000,000 by the time the century closes. Let each one estimate for himself what effect that would have upon the value of real estate.

| Tequality Acath | 1374. | | 1873. | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Instruments. | No. | Consider- ation. | No. | Consider- ation. |
| Trust-deeds | 218 46 | \$ 540,550 125,840 | | \$ 616,525 12,930,793 |
| Aggregate | 264 | \$ - 666,390 | 296 | \$13,556,318 |
| Releases | 245 | | 200 | 20103 |

| | 1874 | | 1873. | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Instruments. | No. | Consider- | No. | Consider- ation. |
| Trust-deeds | 694 137 | \$1,926,845 | | \$ 1,678,052 13,366,778 |
| Aggregate | 831 | \$2,236,355 | 829 | \$15,044,830 |
| Beleases | 672 | | 559 | |

Blocks 5 and 19, and the east half of Blocks 12 and 14, in all 3,000 front feet, in Cole's Subdivision, at West, Maywood, for \$40,000. He has also bought of W. H. & P. P. Powell Block 9 in Powell's Addition to Park Bidge, covering 1,200 feet front, for \$12,000.

Warren, Keeney & Co. have just closed the transfer, to capitalists residing here, of 800 feet in Block 1 and all of Block 2 in their Ridge Addition to South France for \$60,000, and 1,200. ion in South Evanston, for \$59,000; and 1,200 feet, being all of Block 3, same addition, for \$36,000. The transaction was on a cash basis.
List of sales by Harbort, Keeney & Co.: 1,400 feet in Grant Addition, at South Evanston. Sold to Milton Coderill, of Chicago; consideration, \$19,000.

to Milton Codirill, of Chicago; consideration, \$19,000.

C. B. Waite sold two of his brick houses on Jefferson avenue, Hyde Park, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, for \$12,700; \$5,100 cash, balance in other property, mostly at Washington Heights. The lots on which these houses were situated were each 20x150 feet to a 21-foot alley.

J. L. McKeever will commence six fine brick houses on Bowen avenue, between Vincennes avenue and Langley street, adjoining the ones just finished by him. This will make twenty-six houses, when completed, which Mr. McKeever has built in this locality within eighteen months. All of them, some twenty, are sold, and occupied mostly by the owners.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and snourban property, within a radius of 7 miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week enging Saturday. Sent. 13:

| week enging Saturday, Sept. 19: | during the |
|--|---|
| City property. No. saleq. City property. 94 North of city limits 2 South of city limits 36 West of city limits 2 | Consideration, \$623,149 11,000 179,122 2,200 |
| Total134 | \$815,471 |

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | BECKIPTS. | | SHIPS | CENTS. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| | 1874, | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. |
| Flour, bris | 5,259 | 5,613 | | 4.046 |
| Wheat, bu | 98,970 | 205,260 | 33,793 | 377,220 |
| Corn, bu | 117,542 | 178,920 | 32,016 | |
| Oats, bu | 48,035 | 54,980 | 30,026 | 56,302 |
| Rye, bu | 1,887 | 9,555 | 1 | 793 |
| Barley, bn | 12,660 | | | |
| Grass seed, hs | 298,465 | 220,630 | 183,782 | 110,946 |
| Fisx seed, lbs | 250,149 | 434,040 | 142,500 | 21,000 |
| Broom-corn, fbs. | 36,800 | 55,200 | 60,607 | |
| Cured meats, he | 26,080 | 93,070 | 236,760 | 481,581 |
| Beef, bris | | | 180 | 80 |
| Pork, bris | | | 99 | 849 |
| Lard, hs | 4,299 | 16,400 | 216,198 | 321,940 |
| Tallow, lbs | | 15,040 | | 18,650 |
| Butter, fbs | 128,200 | 70,515 | | 42,230 |
| Live hogs, No | 12,022 | 9,123 | 7,993 | 8,709 |
| Cattle, No | 2,881 | 2,618 | 3,134 | 2,045 |
| Sheep, No | 607 | 849 | 0,10 | 2,050 |
| Hides, Bs | 179,975 | 68,295 | 263,430 | 47,501 |
| Highwines, bris, | 501 | 342 | 474 | 50 |
| Wool, Iba | 222,560 | 57,840 | 114,960 | 57,842 |
| Potatoes, bu | 4.669 | 1.429 | 1,205 | 01,042 |
| | | 3,069,000 | 2,415,323 | 9 605 000 |
| | | | W. STO. 020 | 2,000,000 |
| Lumber, No. ft. | | 1 110 600 | 11 000 000 | 1 990 000 |
| | 3,156,000 | 1,110,600 | 1,966,000 | 1,330,000 1,990,000 |

reported to be coming in at the seaboard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, \$23.20@23.25; do, seller October, \$23.25 asked; do, seller the year, \$17.90@17.35; do, seller January and February, \$18.00 asked. Lard, cash or seller September, \$14.60@14.75; do, seller January and February, \$18.00 asked. Lard, cash or seller September, \$14.60@14.75; do, seller October, \$14.75; do, seller the year, \$11.50@11.55; do, seller January and February, \$11.50; summer lard, 13%@14c. Sweet-pickled hams, 12%@13c for 15-lb average, fresh cured; others acminal at 10@11e; drysaited meats, loose, at 9%@3%c for shoulders, cash and seller September; 14@14%c for short ribs, cash and seller September; the same boxed at 12%@13c. Eacon meats, 10%c for short clear, all packed in hids; the same loose, %c lower. Bacon hams, 15@16c. Mess beef, \$9.50; extra mess do, \$10.50; beef hams, \$22.50. City tallow, 81%@8%c; grease nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 250 bris mess pork at \$23.60; 250 bris do at \$23.25; 500 bris do, seller the year, at \$11.50; 250 bris do at \$17.90; 500 bris do at \$17.90; 500 bris do at \$17.90; 500 bris do, seller Pebruary, at \$18.00; 500 bris do at \$17.95; 250 tes lard, seller the year, at \$11.50; 250 tes do, seller December and January at \$11.50; 250 tes do, seller December and January at \$11.50; 250 tes do, seller The Datity Commercial Report gives the follow-

The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Sept. 17. 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, together with comparisons:

Porli, Lard, Hams, Should's, Middles, lbs.

| Sept. 17, 1874, 2,720 2,814 640 270,337 1 647 Same week 1873, 2,376 480 110,000 728 Since Nov. 1, 78, 193, 350 176, 648 7 2,356 33, 244, 300 97, 836 | í |
|--|----|
| Same time '72-'3 250, 473 210, 510 84, 119 41, 392, 000 168, 206 | į, |
| *Includes all cut meets, except shoulders and S. | |
| The shipments for the week ending Sept. 10 'we | æ |
| Pork, bris, 2,804; lard, tes, 4,116; hams, tes, 1 shoulders, fbs, 765,945; middles, fbs, 1,797,748. | 5 |
| Flour was less active, the demand being ve | e |
| light. Shippers held off, partly because who | |
| was easier, and partially because they are cons | |
| tutionally opposed to buying on Saturd | |
| Prices were unchanged. Bran was inactive, a | |
| nominally easier. Sales were reported of | U |
| bris white winter extras (Ten Strike) at \$7.2 | |
| 100 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at \$6.50; 100 b | r |

do (National) at \$6.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls apring extras at \$5.00; 1,125 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at \$5.50. Total, 1,875 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Fair to good winters...... Choice do.... Choice do.
Choice spring extras.
Good do.
Good to choice Minnesotas.

sor \$45,000, and now, in 1874, for \$275,000. H. A. Wiltham was the hat owner, and has realized at least profit of 200,000, owning them only twelve years, the stage of 200,000, owning them only twelve years, the stage of 200,000, owning them only twelve years, the stage of 200,000, owning them only twelve years, the stage of the property, i. c., \$45,000. The Union Dime Savings Bank purchased the property as a future location for their hank. The present bank is located in Canal street.

Instances in abundance might be given of a like appreciation in this city. The writer was offered, in April, 1852, fourteen acres immediately south of and fronting on Twenty-second street, and through about the centre of which Michigan avenue runs, for \$600 per acre, — \$7,000.—10 per cent down, balance in ten years at 6 per cent interest. The fear that he might not be able to provide for the interest and taxes deterred him from purchasing. A friend who went with him to look at the property look. It is add in eight months sold if for \$14,000.—making a clean profit of \$7,000. making a clean pro

Instration of the steady appreciation, in swite of cocasional periods of dillness, and often shrink-act, of the real estate of the city. The common saying, "Hold on toit, and it will surely bring you cut," is founded in the entire experience of Chicago.

It is often said that all opportunities to make for times are past.

In a time of dillness and depreciation, his the present, with care one can find where to place comparatively a small amount of fundith that price in the market to sell, is the time the row was an owner and that where to find the said that will be sure, in ten or twelve years at most, a price of transportation and the past week, and for the corresponding weeks to request a small amount of fundith that the population of Chicago.

**Special Course No. 2 bright of the colest the sure in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, and the colest are shown as now, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, and the colest the said that will be sure, in the nor twelve years at most, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market to sell, is the time to bray, but, are in the market t

inst. has the following:

According to the best authority, there will be about 700,000 tons of wheat for export this season, which would require 700 ships of 1,000 tons each to carry away. All over the grain-producing world the wheat crops are large and of good quality. France and Italy last year had to import for home consumption, on secount of dedicient harvests, but this year they will have a large surplus for export. The quantity required for Great Britain is much less than last year, and can be supplied from Europe and the Atlantic States at a lower cost than from California. With these facts staring them in the face, the most sensible course for the farmers of this State would have been to dispose of their crops as early as possible, at the best price obtainable, for if the croo estimate of the world be correct, or even approximately ac, it is quite evident the tendency of the English market (the only one San Francisco can look to) must be downward. The ramifications of trade are various, and all are governed by long established laws and customs, which cannot be deviated from without serious loss and probable ruin to those attempting to do so. It is not permitted for any individual or association to monopolize the various branches of commerce—namely, bankers, merchants, ship-owners, insurance companies, retail dealers, etc.—and imagine that they can successfully compete with those who have made each of these various branches their special business, and only after long years of experience hope to obtain success. Various attempts have, from time to time, been made, but have invariably failed, and the Grangers at having knocked freight down to £3 per ton, but what will be the result later on? The sinps that have already salled hence this season, those now here, and those known to be on the way to San Francisco are very low, and no ship-owners in those countries will send their vessels here when they learn that grain freights to Europe have fallen to £3, as at that rate they would lose heavily. So that in pla

respectiate, and, in so doing, stand a good chance to reap a substantial loss.

COTTON.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle publishes a statement of the cotton crop for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874, by which it shows that the total crop this year reaches 4,185,534 bales, while the exports are 2,840,981 bales, and the spinuers' takings 1,321,089 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 108,152 bales. The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports thus year have been 3,819,436 bales, against 3,651,346 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

Year ending Sept. 1—
1873-74. 1872-73. Bales. Bales. Bales.

Receipts at the shipping ports. 3,810,436 3,651,346
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers. 237,572 141,500 Total 4,057,008 3,792,846
Manufactured South, not included in abova 129,625 137,662

Total cotton crop for the year . 4,185,534 Total cotton crop for the year..4,185,534 3,930,508

The year has been far from a profitable one.
The great depression which has prevailed since
the panic has made buyers very slow purchasers,
so that stocks of goods have largely accumulated, in some casee being finally forced to sale
and disposed of at a very considerable sacrifice.
Better times are now looked forward to. The
country is gradually throwing off the stupor
which naturally followed the disasters of September last, and new tife, new spirit, and new
enterprise are likely soon to follow.

The mill returns, which have been brought 3,930,508

Service and the control of the present of the control of the contr GREEN FRUITS—The offerings were fair, peaches and apples were in good request. Grapes were abundant and dull: Lemons in boxes, \$11.00@12.00; apples, per bul; \$20.00@2.50; peaches, 40@300 per box or basket; choice do, 75cc@1.00; pears, 50@51.00 per box or basket; Danmon plums, \$3.00@4.00 per box; Concord grapes, 30@30c per basket; Delaware and Catawba, in basket, 75c@51.00; California pears, \$3.00@4.00.

GROCERIES—The market was firm for nearly every article mentioned in the subjoined list, rice alone displaying weakness. Sugars were nominally higher, and coffees also were held more firmly, both of those articles having undergone a further advance at the East. Soaps and candles are both tending higher, owing to the enhanced cost of the materials used in their manufacture. The market was reported fairly active at the following quotations:

BI-CARB, SOAD—7@75c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34%@35%c; O. G. Java, 31@ 32c; Java, No. 2.28%@39%c; choice plantation Ceylon. 24@24%c; fancy Rio, 24@34%c; choice do, 23%@33%c; prime Rio, 23@23%c; good do, 21%@39%c; common do. 20%@39%c; crosting do, 18%@19%c; Singapore Java, 23%@23%c; Maracaibo. 22%@24%c. CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18%c; stearine, full weight, 18@18%c;

23@2ie; do, prime, 23@23½e; Maracaibo, 22½@2i4c.
CANDLES—Star, fuil weight, 18@18½e; stearine, full weight, 14@18½e; do, short weight, 14%@13c.
RICE—Patus, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7@7½e; Caroliua, 8½@3½e; Louisiana, 7½@3½e; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½e; granulated, 11½@11½e; A. standard, 11½@11½e; do No. 2, 11½@11½e; A. light, 11½e; extra C, 12½@11e; C No. 2, 10½@10½e; yellow, C No. 1, 10½@10½e; choice brown, 10½ 10½e; prime do, 9½@10½e; fardo, 9½@3½e; common do, 8½@9c; choice moiasses sugar, 10½@10½e; fair do, 9½@3½e; common do, 9½@3½e; common do, 9½@3½e; common do, 9½@3½e; common do, 9½@36; coommon do, 9½@36; coommon

Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35 (€40c.
SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@95c.
SFICES—Allspice, 17½(@185c; cioves, 55@60c; cassia, 35@35c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.45æ]
1.50; ginger, African, 25@33c; no Calcutta, 18@20c.
SOARS—German motited, 6½(@65g; Colden West, 4½(@5c; White Russian, 65@65c; Savon Imperial, 64@65gc; white Russian, 65@65c; Champaign, 6@65gc; True Blue, 6 664c. STARCH—Silver gloss, 94,610c; common, 8,610c;

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c; pure, 5%@8c.

HAY—Timothy was dull and weak, in the absence of any shipping demand. Receivers were holding at outside figures. Prairie was in fair local request, and firm, under limited offerings. The receipts of hay were larger to-day. Following are the quotations: Timothy, prime, \$16.50@17.00; No. 1, \$15.50@16.00; No. 2 of, \$14.50@16.50; mixed, \$12.00@18.20; prime upland prairie, \$12.00; No. 1 do, \$11.00; No. 2, or slough, \$9.50@10.00. Loose New on WaGons—Timothy, \$14.00@16.00; prairie, \$9.00@12.00.

HIDES—Were scarce and in fair request at full prices. Heavy hides were firm, and were sometimes sold at higher figures than those given. We repeat Green city butchers', 7%c; green cured light, 9%c; heavy do, 8%c; part cured, 7%@8e; green caff, 15c; eval, 12c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry saited, kip, 14@15c; desconskins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were firm at 37@40c. Consumers are buy-10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were firm at 37@40c. Consumers are buy-ing for immediate sue.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was fair at the current

| ron 3 | @3 2-10 | rates |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Iorse-shoe iron | (#5 · | |
| late-iron, common tank 416 | (4)514 | rates |
| orway iron 8 | (69 0 | |
| forway nail-rods 9 | @10e | |
| erman plow steel10 | Gile | W ib |
| ast plow steel11 | @12e | |
| merican tool steel16 | @18e | |
| brome tool steel | @21c | A B |
| nglish tool steel | @23c | rates |
| | | rates |
| merican cast spring steel | | |
| teel tire, 1/2 in 83/4 | @10%c | 3 P |
| M STALS AND TINNERS' STOCKS | -Were | active |
| nd steady. Sheet zinz has advanced 1/4 | c in res | ponse |
| a similar change at the factories. We | quote: | 19 55 |
| TIN PLATE-IC, 10x14, \$11.50; do, 12x1 | 12, \$12.00 | : 14x |
| , \$12,50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$11, | 00: do. 2 | 0x28. |
| 2.00, | | |
| PIG TIN-Large, 280; small, 29c; bar, | 30c. | 9954 |
| SOLDER-No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. | | PARIL |
| LEAD-Pig, 7%c; bar, 8%@9c; lead p | ipe, 8%e | ; cut |
| atra | | • |

LEAD—Pig. 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 8½c.
COPPER—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 32c.
SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.
SHEET HON—No. 24, 4½c rates: Brasis iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do. No. 1 stained, 19c; American Bussis—A, 15c; B, 12c.
prices. The Eastern domand is light: Green city Wing—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.
NAILS—Are in good demand and firm: 10,250d, per

dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00@4.25.

TEAS—The tea trade shows a fair degree of animation, and the market presents a very steady tone. Stocks are not large, and are held with confidence. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, \$3.645c; do, good, \$5.635c; do, choice to extra fine, \$5.665c; do, choice to extra fine, \$5.665c; do, choice to extra fine, \$5.665c; do, choice to choice do, \$5.665c; is good to choice do, \$5.665c; is good to choice do, \$5.665c; is good to choice of progress, \$1.00@41.10; extra Moynne, \$1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, \$5.665.100; common to good do, \$5.675c; fair te good oid, \$0.665c; common do, \$5.645c; common to fine Oolong, \$5.645c; good, \$5.665c; choice to extra \$5.6631.00.

TOBACO—Is meeting with a steadily good domand, and is firm at our quotations:

Firse Cur—Extra, \$7.685c; choice, \$0.665c; medium \$5.635c; poor to common, \$0.645c.

Flue—Natural teaf, \$7.685c; half bright, \$0.670c; black, sound, \$6.630c.

hank, sound, accessor.

Smokino—Good to choice, 22,6,35c; medium, 30,6
31c; common, 28,222c,
WOOD—We still quote as follows: Beach, \$2,50;
maple, \$7,50; hickory, \$3,50; slabe, \$5,00,65,50—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Western manufacturers are buying now and then as they run out of
certain grades, but acide from this retail trade the market is quiet, but firm however, owing to,the scarcity of
wool and firmness elsewhere. We quote
Good to prime tub-washed.

\$2,655
For to good tub-washed.

\$2,655
For to good tub-washed fieece.

\$2,655
Coarse washed fieece.

\$2,655
Medium and coarse unwashed.

\$2,655
Medium and coarse unwashed.

\$2,655
Unimerchantable and burry wooi, 5,613c iess.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19. Sheep. 187 309 602 2,178 697 250 Hags, 4,747 10,792 18,693 16,099 12,022 5,000 Cuttle. 67,353 64,564 41,934 Total... .15,707

4,223 4,874 4,815 Cattle, Hoga. 3.355 5,813 8,615 10,350 7,995 . 7,940 36,128 . 7,630 31,281 396

or Eastern account. Only a small number of buyers were in attendance, and their wants were of the most limited character. Sales were chiefly to feeders and Chicago butchers, the former operating at \$2.3663.75, and the latter at \$2.506.8.00. Considerable common native stock remains in the yards unsold.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs. Extra Bowres—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

5,90@6.32 Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

5,25@3,75 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs.

\$\$50ck Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 650 to 1,100 lbs.

\$\$10ck Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 650 to 1,050 lbs.

\$\$10ck Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 650 to 1,050 lbs.

\$\$10ck Cattle—Coxes, condect.

\$\$10ck 1,500 lbs.

\$\$256,306,30

to extra. Sales were at \$5.50@7.25, with the bulk at \$8.25@7.00.

No. Av. Price, No. Av. Price, No. Av. Price, 49.

322 \$8.75 45 299 \$7.10 117 159 \$7.00 58 130 5.75, 66 175 6.35, 54 233 6.99 84 183 6.25 57 249 7.00 99 182 6.95 33 155 7.00 134 182 6.85 105 181 6.05 103 184 7.00 49 229 7.10 99 151 5.50 107 295 7.00 107 109 6.70 11 190 6.90 107 295 7.00 107 109 6.70 11 190 6.90 101 223 7.10 101 173 6.09 63 159 6.93 40 193 6.90 109 250 7.25 63 229 6.90 38 195 7.10 111 265 7.05 50 205 6.90 24 229 6.73 199 211 6.75 57 229 6.55 32 200 6.85 47 216 7.10 53 213 7.15 63 237 6.80 181 change is noted in any of the features of the sheep markst. With the supply and the demand about evenly balanced prices have ruled steady and uniform, at \$1.55.4.50 for good to choice; at \$8.25.63.50 for medium, and at \$2.25.63.00 for poor to common. The prevailing prices were \$5.00@4.25. Only 330 head were taken on Eastern account. All have been disposed of, and the market closes steady at the above quotations.

CHICAGO LUNBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.
The market was bare of lumber until late in the afternoon, when one cargo arrived. There was a good inquiry for fencing and piece stuff, and both were nominally firm. If the wind is favorable a small fleet will probably arrive by Monday. Following are the quotations: Piece stuff, 83.75; fencing and common boards, \$9.00(39.50; fair to choice boards and strips, \$12.00(316.00). Lath, \$1.539; shingles, \$2.50(32.50).
\$12.00(316.00). Lath, \$1.539; shingles, \$2.50(32.50).
\$13.00(315.00) Is at THE YARDS.

The interior demand continues fair, as is shown by the shipments, which compare favorably with those of the same time last year, and the market is stronger, especially for the lower qualities. The stock of fencing is unusually light, and daily decreasing, the scarcity at the wholessie market preventing dealers from keeping their supply up to the desired standard. Common lumber is now frumly held at \$10.50. Sales at lower figures are exceptional. We quote:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$1.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third clear, 1 inch. \$3.00 (30.00)
Third

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPE

Foreign Markets.

Liverroot, Sept. 19.—11 a. m.—Flour, 25 and 10s 2d(210s 6d; clark, 10s 2d(210s 5d); spring, 3s 2d(21s 5d); los 2d(210s 6d; clark, 10s 2d(210s 5d); spring, 3s 2d(21s 5d); los 2d(21s 6d); spring, 3s 2d(21s 5d); los 2d(21s 6d); spring, 3s 2d(21s 5d); los 2d(21s 6d); los

New York, Sept. 19.—The package traits is quiet, and joibting branches less active. Comes remain dull at unchanged prices. Prints at sottled, and Atlen's fancies and side-bands has reduced to Sige. Richmond side-bands are actively the complete and side-bands are actively the complete active and side-bands are actively the complete active active

Peduced to Sac. Rechmond ande-bands are supplied.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

September, 15 — 10.—Corron—Dall and meaning the period of th

Sic; Russis sheet, 150415/c in gold.

NALIS-Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

FHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Our Market at \$5.0047.50 for family extra; \$5.5046.50 for late and Ohio do; \$5.0068.75 for high grades. The quiet and firm; red, \$1.2021.24; amber, \$1.5761.8 Rye steady at 96c. Corn steady; mixed was \$966.97c. Oats in good demand; white, \$6637c.

FERROLEUM—Firm and active; refined, 12c; crass—Sec. 44.65 c in bulk.

WHISKX—Quiet at \$1.04.

BUFFRS—Steady; Western prime, 28,30c; has good, 23625c; common, 22c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm; Western prime, 1931; c; half-skins, 10611c.

Eacs—Firm; Western express, 22,322c; do base 21,622c.

SALTIMORE.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and strong; meas pork firm; 234.00. Bacon firm at 11c for chousiers; 14/401 for clear rib. Hams dult; sugar-curse ham in 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for rechnic was all 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for rechnic was all 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for rechnic was all 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for rechnic was all 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for rechnic was all 160. Lard firmer at 18/40 for common.

OUTHER - Strong and HITCHING.

TOLEDO, Sept. 19.—Beraberupps—Flour stady in moderate demand. Wheat do; No. 1 white was st. 31; No. 2 do, \$1.20; No. 3 do, \$1.19/4; No. 1 st. 40.10 for demand. Wheat do; No. 1 white was st. 31.09/4; October, \$1.10; No. 1 red, \$1.19/4; No. 1 st. 40.10 for demand. St. 31.09/4; October, \$1.10; No. 1 red, \$1.19/4; No. 1 st. \$1.09/4; October, \$1.10; No. 1 red, \$1.19/4; No. 1 amber Mines \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.12/4; No. 1 amber Mines \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.12/4; No. 1 amber Mines \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.12/4; No. 1 amber Mines \$1.19; No. 2 do, \$1.12/4; No. 1 october, \$1.90; No. 1, 6/40; No. 2, 53/40; September, \$20; Septembe

WHIRKY-\$1.01.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
Changed at 16c.
BREADSTUFFS—Plour and wheat dull and unclassed.
Corn fair and firm at 886-88c.
Cost fair
firm at 456-88c.
Cost fair and firm at 886-88c. changed.
OILs—Unchanged.
EGGS—Pair and firm at 15 Galfo.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair and firm.
PROVISIONS—Lard scarce and firm.; summer, is
PRUIX meats steedy, with moderate demand;
ders wold; at 9%c, buyer September; coan,
spot. Bacon steady, with moderate demand.

spot. Bacon streat, 1663161/c. Fair and firm at \$1.01. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. Sept. 19.—Behadsturs—Whest and unchanged, No. 1 red beid at \$1.12; No. 2 da. Corn steady and unchanged; high mixed, low mixed, See; ears on track, \$16,000. On and firm; No. 1 State, hold at See; 54e 144; See See asked; 52 bid; white, 56c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 19.—BRAN—Dull and lower 11.15.
PROVINCENDED THE SEE SEED AND ADMINISTRATED THE SEED AND ADMINISTRATED THE SEED AND ADMINISTRATED THE SEED AND ADMINISTRATED THE SEED ADMINISTRATED TH

PROVINIONS—Dry salt shoulders dull and same and the province of the province of the province of the province higher; Sales of good common at 94c. Common at 94c. Common good demand and prices higher; fair 17611/45 18% 619c; prime 19% 620c; stock in first hand; dealers', 5,000. Others unchanged.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS. MORRES A ON

111 A 113 Lake St., Chicago THE COMMU

A Pleasing Little Sp Hoffman,

What Is Up Must Go Down Must G

In Which Event He l to Congre

There is one quality the les

munists in this city possess, nitable energy and perse knowing their cause can neve keep on holding meeting crate in their peculiar vein, fire the workingman and impressing tred against the property-holds when thousands of poor wont of work, and knew get bread for their h there was some danger that succeed in inducing these m of violence. And, if no exce that time, it certainly was not men. More incendiary speech by Klings, Zimbel, McAuliffe ad swelled to about 10,000,

THE TRIBUNE will still re-First Tribune will still remember men DEMANDED THE FO of the Relief and Aid Society, mittee to the Board of Director tion. It will be remembered ho man, Frank A. Hoffman, Jr., whe Directors, Mr. Wirt Dexter workingmen, who had been mirets of the former, looked up tempt, though he had done has of to nobody else. The remember of again until yesterday he suddenly turned up at the Cop at Theleman's Theatre on There were about 200 persons whom had come because it wrancis A. Hoffman, Jr., would the day.

The meeting was called to

the day.

The meeting was called to o'clock, and, on motion, Mr. Wil elected Charman, and Henry At the opening of the meeting M not present, therefore Mr. Josep called upon to orate, he being proceder in the Ball. speaker in the hall.

See on the hall.

See on the hall.

See on the hall of the harrangue of the harrangue of the harrangue of the harrangue of the both were rotten and corrup no other haven of safety exception's party of Illinois. There were the time for the workingmen strength than the present. The read on the South and West Side North Side was theirs, provided men would come and do North Side was theirs, provided men would come and do Even on the West and Son might succeed by selecting the the tickets of both parties, thus celectic ticket. Mr. Gruenbut a vigor, and at considerable length, became so exhausted that he had himself by taking something from looking bottle standing on the tall

looking bottle standing on the tal F. A. HOFFMAN, Jr. In the meanwhile, Mr. Hoffman entered the hall and taken a seat corner. Still he was observed, a Mr. Gruenhut was through with for Mr. Hoffman were made from of the hall. Some others prefers kings, and, therefore, called for thus causing some confusion. B and esgacious leader Zimbel was emergency. He took the platform words rebuked their ill behavis Hoffman had been called upon and therefore he should speak fit duct might be tolerated in a politing where a few bummers had all an enlightened and progressive things could and should not happ Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, after repeatedly urged to come forware.

repeatedly urged to come forwarman, walked slowly up to the spoke in German, and com that he had just r long absence from this city, worn, and hourse; yet he co self the pleasure of addressi ingmen. [Applause.] Mei usually found in other parties.

est, thinking, and progressive mot be led to the polls like a
They could not be carried along
of public opinion, but would act
judgment. [Cheers.]

THE REASON FOR THE ORGAL
of the Workingment's party as w

THE REASON FOR THE ORGAL of the Workingmen's party as we the Granger's was to preserve the for which our forefathers fought were no longer made for the wind for the benefit of a few favon [Applause.] It was said that this gotten up by domagogues. Not more absurd than such an assert more beard than such an assert more tike theirs could not be the individuals but the result of eventity at Fall River. Mass., illustrated greediness of contractors, and the of employers for the interest ployes.

greediness of contractors, and the of employers for the interest ployes.

THE BLOATED PROPERING of these mills had no other interest makes mills had no other interest than to make as much mency as consequently treated their work mats. Should the proprietors not taken such measures as to allow a chance of egress in case of fire? He read the graphic account of from yesterday's Tringuns, and the say that this articles proved beyond the proprietors were guilty of memployes. And still such as were committed in a Christian counter were would be done in regard to the all the satisfaction the mourning the slain ones would ever get we sympathy. What did these Chere for the suffering and starvizorphans who lost their husbands a whom they depended for their These proprietors lost nothing were fully covered by may were fully covered by may have would ever repair the privations of these thouse striction infortunates? [Greated the constitutions of these thouse striction in more than the protection workingmen? Were the capital spossible for it?

BAD THE COUNTRY BEEN BULED is such as a subset calamities could not happy state of affairs could not be chan

sponsible for it?

MAD THE COUNTRY BEEN BULED DISACH calamities could not happened and containing the second present rulers were turned out, and filled by honest workingmen. [App The Grangers had given an eight could be accomplished by united they found out they were under the town the force of the railroads, they force, and elected their Legispassed laws that opened the goodpolies, and proved that the ped still the power to be their own that they could compel rich railroaden to be abide by public will. He the present

ABJECT CONDITION OF THE WOR showing that, if a workingman has a week's wages and the employer him, he could not get it inside of of the law's delays. In the measurement of the family elected when all men stood equal before were treated alike, would the lot of become endurable. [Applause.]

He them made an elaborate daction before the Relief and Aid ionitation he denounced in unmer the Committee had done all in the Relief and Aid Society was awithat they were not properly be masses. His hearrs must come they could in their own behalf. A not do all he could to protect his was worse than a brute. [Cheers. self-preservation stood higher it human laws, or society itself. It of society to support them if the support themselves. If thus was the full sense of the word. This trans has, or society itself. It of society is support them if the support themselves. If thus was to the themselves it is the support themselves. If thus was the could be delived in the full sense of the word. This can be the support themselves. If they was the support themselves it is the support them of individuals is subseted. The better men who

THE COMMUNISTS.

Hoffman, Jr.

Down Must Go Up.

in Which Event He Expects to Go

There is one quality the leaders of the Com-

rate in their peculiar vein, fring the hearts of the workingmen and impressing them with ha-tred against the property-holders. Last winter when thousands of poor workingmen were set of work, and knew not where to get bread for their hungry families, there was some danger that the leaders would

succeed in inducing these men to commit acts of violence. And, if no excesses took place at

that time, it certainly was not the fault of these

men. More incendiary speeches than were made by Kings. Zimbel, McAuliffe, Hoffman, and

be laboring-men, although in a desperate sitation, refused to take the counsels of these men, and the ranks of the Communists, which

were never made in this country. Still,

welled to about 10.000, have since been re-

Terreve will still remember when these

The meeting was called to order at about 3 yelock, and, on motion, Mr. William Jeffers was elected Charman, and Hobry Stein Secretary. At the opening of the meeting Mr. Hoffman was not present, therefore Mr. Joseph Gruenhut was

salled upon to orate, he being the next best speaker in the hall.

rigor, and at considerable length, and at times became so exhausted that he had to invigorate

nists in this city possess, which even their it enemies have to admire. This is their in-

able energy and perseverance. Although howing their cause can never succeed, still they teep on holding meeting after meeting, and trate in their peculiar vein, firing the hearts of

to Congress.

TETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ing—Rate of momey at the ent securities, 2 per ent into the Bank of Englas a. Consols for money a. Consols (10 Mg. 104 Mg. 164 Mg. 165 Mg. 164 Mg. 165 Mg. 165

on—Dull and easier; ad, 16/40; middles bales; gross 3 or sales, 14/10 bales, 15 6-16015 11-me arry, 15 23-252154; 16/40; May 16 11-16, and unchanged; and unchanged; Wheat opened steady, uset and scarcely as 3 Chicago, \$1.116 . No. 2 Northwest own and Minnesots red Western, \$1.20

15% of refined Western, rong at 28630e for choice to me had; 20e for common, and irregular, acid at 81.05.
TOLIDO.

BERLDEFUEFS—Flour steady and, Wheat do; No. 1 white Wahad, 20; No. 3 do, \$1.12\(\g\); No. 1 white ra-do, \$2.30\(\g\); a minor Michigan, 10; No. 1 rod, \$1.12\(\g\); No. 2 do, the first range of the firs

200 bris; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn,

8,000 bris; wheat, 42,000 bn; 21,600 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barist,

1. 3,000 bn; corn, 14,000.

ILWAUKEE.

ID.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet leat west; No. 1, \$1,05; No. 2, \$1,00; October, 94 %c. Corn steady, rid; No. 2, 85c. Oats higher and 2, 49 %c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 920, beetiled; No. 2, \$1,20 for Separate

hectited; No. 2, 81.30 for coperate, 35(c; to Oswego, 71/c, 1000 bris; wheat, 87,000 bu. 2,000 bris; wheat, 87,000 bu. 2,000 bris; wheat, 84,000 bs. OUTSVILLS.

19.—Corros—Quiet at 15% or and from at 83(2856. Oass 17/c. Bye, 95c. 10minal. Bacon quiet; shoutar rib, 16(a16%c; clear, 18%g ams, 14(315c; plain, 14c. banged; shoulders, 10)/1910/1911

INCINNATI.
pt. 19.—Corron—Quiet and uner and wheat dull and unchangers at 83@95c. Oats fair and fair and fair at 98c. Barley

it shoulders dull and declining; there, 18%c; keg, 17c.
Stocks held by speculators and good common at 9%c. Offer tees higher; fair 17617%c; 2006 does higher; fair 17617%c; 2006 does higher thanks 2000 decre unchanged.

FAIRBANKS'

CALES

OF ALL RINDS.

INDANKS. MORRE & QO.

III & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

CALES.

TAD THE COUNTRY BEEN RULED DIFFERENTLY, such calamities could not be changed until the state of affairs could not be changed until the present rulers were turned out, and their places flied by honest workingmen. [Applause.] The Grangers had given an example of what could be accomplished by united efforts. When they found out they were under the heels and at the mercy of the railroads, they turned out in force, and elected their Legislatures, which passed laws that opened the eyes of these propopolies, and proved that the people possessed still the power to be their own masters, and that they could compel rich railroad corporations was to abide by public will. He then depicted the present ABJECT CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN, hrm at \$1.01.
LEVELAND.
19.—Benraperurs.—Wheat quiet
Fed held at \$1.12; No. 2 de, \$1.07.
nchauged; bligh mired, \$60; inon track, \$16,84c. Oats standy
te, held at \$50; 54c had; No. 5,
into, \$6c.
and unchanged.
W ORLEANS.
19.—Bean—Duli and lower at

ASJECT CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN, bowing that, if a workingman had even earned a week's wages and the employer refused to pay him, he could not get it imside of a year, because of the law's delays. In the meantime, he had been turned out of house and home, and his family starved. Not until the time had come when all men stood equal before the law and stere treated alike, would the lot of workingmen become endurable. [Applause.]

He then made an elaborate defense of his scion before the Rehef and Aid Society, which institution he denounced in unmeasured terms. The Committee had done all in its power, but the Rehef and Aid Society was aware of the fact that they were not properly backed by the masses. His hearers must come out and do all they could in their own behalf. A man who did not do all he could to protect his own interest was worse than a brute. [Cheere.] The law of mil-preservation stood higher than all other human laws, or society itself. It was the duty of society to support them if they could not apport themselves. If this was Communism,

ployes.

THE BLOATED PROPRIETORS of these mills had no other interest at heart fina to make as much money as possible, and consequently treated their workmen like animals. Should the proprietors not at least have taken such measures as to allow their employes a chance of egress in case of fire?

He read the graphic account of the disaster from yesterday's TRIBUNE, and then went on to say that this article proved beyond a doubt that the proprietors were guilty of murdering their

MAD THE COUNTRY BEEN RULED DIFFERENTLY,

this Government had been cast aside, and row-dies and loafers had taken the places.

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

then received a severe castigation, and were condemned in severe terms. He said it was nothing
but a Mutual Admiration Society, and most of
its members had been as deep in the political
mire as the ward bummers were in the mud.
The address to the people, issued by that Committee, was all bosh. It claimed that the people was
the cause of the present corruption. Who had
ever heard of such nonsense? Corruption caused
by the people! Not a single example could be
found where a nation had ever been destroyed
through the corruption of the people. All A Pleacing Little Speech by F. A What is Up Must Go Down ; What is

by the people! Not a single example could be found where a nation had ever been destroyed through the corruption of the people. All nations that ever feil, fell through the corruption of the men at the helm. If the people had not the power to do away with the scum, it would be better that this world should fail to pieces. All our great men would have lived in vain, and their noble examples would all have been for naught.

"THE RIOATED AZISTOCHATS"
who ruled this cit, said, "work we will not give, and bread we have not." and there was plenty of money to pay for gas and water-pipes in the aristocratic districts, while in the districts where the poor workingmen lived there was nothing but darkness, and the water they had was taken out of unwholesome cisterns. These men must be gotten rid of. They need not care whether it was Hans nor Kuntz, all must be driven from power, and their places supplied with honest men. As long as they had not their rights they need not care for anybody. [Applause.]

THERE RUST BE A CHANCE, and it mattered not whether it was accomplished by himself or by Klings, whether by a lawer or a scissor-grinder; it was the cause itself, and the cause went into the deepest depths of human life and society. There would be no rest until what was up was down, and what was down was up. He saw in the future the various workingmen's societies like small rivers running to-

until what was up was down, and what was down was up. He saw in the future the various worklogmen's societies like small rivers running together into one mighty stream which, with irresistible fury, would flow onward, and carry with it all the slime and corruption, and our country would again be pure and free forever. [Great and long-continued applause.]

AND OTHERS.

Messrs. Feltes, Klings, and several others, addressed the meeting before its adjournment. Although Mr. Hoffman was repeatedly and rapturously applauded during his remarks, still the leaders expressed themselves as in no way satisfied with them. They run shy of him, and think that this effort was but a bid for the workingmen's nomination for Congress in the Third District. Mr. Hoffman calculates that he will receive a large German vote on the of the Relief and Aid Society, and sent a committee to the Board of Directors of that institution. It will be remembered how their spokesman, Frank A. Hoffman, Jr., was met by one of the Directors, Mr. Wirt Dexter, and even the workingmen, who had been the greatest admires of the former, looked upon him with contempt, though he had done his duty toward them it to nobody else.

Towns Mr. Hoffman

ihereupon retired from the field, and was not beard of again until yesterday aftergoon, when he suddenly turned up at the Communist meeting at Thieleman's Theatre on Clybourn avenue. There were about 200 persons present, many of whom had come because it was rumored that francis A. Hoffman, Jr., would be the crator of the day. he will receive a large German vote on the North Side, and the Granger vote of Lake County, and thinks he has some chance of elec-

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The custom of giving Shakspearean representations Saturday nights has prevailed in Boston and New York for some time, and its introduc tion at Hooley's can scarcely be considered original with the management. With a large class of people, however, it will probably become popular, and afford a variety in the weeks of a successful run, breaking the monotony, and attract-ing those who have ceased to feel an interest in he current drama. The first of these performances was given Saturday evening. "The Merdouble intention of opening with a popular piece, and not drawing too heavily upon the resources of the company. It cannot be considered an unqualified success, for reasons that will readily appear. We have been ant to centre the interest of the piece upon the character of Shylock, inasmuch as a noted star has always played it. The actor who

commenced a fiery harrangue against both the Republican and Democratic parties, showing that both were rotten and corrupt, and there was no other haven of safety except the Workingmen's party of Illinois. There was never a better time for the workingmen to show their strength than the present. They might not succeed on the South and West Sides as yet, but the North Side was theirs, provided all the workingmen would come and do their duty. Even on the West and South Sides they might succeed by selecting the best men from the tickets of both parties, thus making up an celectic ticket. Mr. Gruenhut spoke with much yigor, and at considerable length, and at times assumes it, therefore, does so at the peril of boassumes it, therefore, does so at the peril of coing contrasted with those to whom it has been a
life study, and consequently suffers. We do
not wish to be understood as saying that Mr.
Booth, or any other star of equal reputation, is
the only person qualified to play the part, but
that, after the perfect smoothness which long
hapit has given any of them, the crudities of the became so exhausted that he had to invigorate himself by taking something from a suspicious-tooking bottle standing on the table.

P. A. Hoffman, Jh.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Hoffman had quietly entered the hall and taken a seat in an obscure corner. Still he was observed, and, as soon as Mr. Gruenhut was through with his effort, calls for Mr. Hoffman were made from several parts of the hall. Some others preferred to hear Mr. Klings, and, therefore, called for that gentlemin, thus causing some confusion. But the shrewd and eagacions feader Zimbel was equal to the emergency. He took the platform, and in severe words rebuked their ill behavior, stating that Hoffman had been called upon to speak first, and therefore he should speak first. Such conduct might be tolerated in a political ward meethabit has given any of them, the crudities of the younger and less-experienced actor appear more plainly. On the other hand, the other parts in the hands of such a company are played very much better. Shylock is reduced in excellence, while the other characters are raised. And so it will be throughout the entire catalogue of Shakspearean plays, with the exception of one

With regard to the character of Shylock the

words refused their ill-behavior, stating that Hofman had been called upon to speak first. Such conduct might be tolerated in a political ward meeting where a few bummers had all the say, but in an enlightened and progressive audience such things could and should not happen.

Air, Francis A. Hofman, after having been repeatedly urged to come forward by the Chairman, walked slowly up to the platform. He spoke in German, and commenced by saying that he had just returned after a long absence from this city, and was sull tired, worn, and hourse; yet he could not returned after a long absence from this city, and was sull tired, worn, and hourse; yet he could not returned after a long absence from this city, and was sull tired, worn, and hourse; yet he could not returned after a long absence from this city, and was sull tired, worn, and hourse; yet he could not returned after a long absence from this city, and was sull tired, worn, and hourse; when he was addressing his follow-work-ingmen. [Applause.] Men who were the noblest and best in God's world. The class of people whom he was addressing was an entirely different class of human belings from those usually found in other parties. They were honest, thinking, and progressive meu, who could not be carried along by the current of public opinion, but would act upon their own judgment. [Cheers.]

They could not be carried along by the current of public opinion, but would act upon their own judgment. [Cheers.]

They remeated the poles like a hered of cattle. They could not be carried along by the current of public opinion, but would act upon their own judgment. [In the progressive meu, who could be more absurd than such an assertion. A movement was gotten up by demagogues. Nothing could be more absurd than such an assertion. He such a such an assertion of the Granger's was to preserve the institutions for which our forefathers fought. The laws were no longer make for the whole placed in the first of the grant plant of the grant plant of the grant plant of the grant plant nical errors. In the last act it was smoother, though its intensity, which should here be at a maximum, was reduced. It was in the third act that he failed, in making his unanswerable argument for justice, commencing: "To bait fish withal. If it will feed nothing else it will feed my revenge." This was all declaimed fortissimo, and lost its force entirely. The culminating point was not perceptible. There was a gesture, which came from Mr. Booth, by the way, which showed a want of study. It was in the scene which came from Mr. Booth, by the way, which showed a want of study. It was in the scene with Jessica. He turns his eyes to heaven in saying, "By Jacob's staff I swear." One would imagine from his tragic attitude and tone that some terrible oath of vongeance or denial was to come. What was his dreadful imprecation about? Merely that he was loth to go to supper that night. This is one of Mr. Booth's matakes, and Mr. O'Neil unconsciously caught it. His interview with Tubal showed greater force, because it was less strained. It must be remembered that this was his first appearance in the part, and we are criticising him together with the most skillful technical actor in the country. Mr. Murdoch played Gratiano with less spirit than we anticipated, but coming off a sick-bed a mau cannot be expected to display the utmost

say that this article proved beyond a doubt that the proprietors were guilty of murdering their employes. And still such acts as these were committed in a Christian country, and such men were called Christian men. Nothing whatever would be done in regard to this matter, and all the satisfaction the mourning relatives of the slain ones would ever get would be a little sympathy. What did these Christian people care for the suffering and starving widows and urphans who lost their husbands and fathers, on whom they depended for their daily bread? These proprietors lost nothing; their losses were fully covered by insurance; but who would ever repair the sorrows and privations of these thousand sorely-tricken unfortunates? [Great applause and cheers.] Whose fault was it that there were no laws for the protection of these poor waringmen? Were the capitalists not responsible for it?

IAD THE COUNTRY REEN RULED DIFFERENTLY. than we anticipated, but coming off a sick-bed a man cannot be expected to display the atmost buoyancy of spirits. He read the lines commencing, "Let me play the fool; with mirth and laughter let old wrunkles come," with spontaneous spirit and good effect. The raving against Shylock in the court was not as successful.

Mr. Morton's Bassanio was rather awkward. His electrion was not expecially commendable.

Mr. Morton's Bassanio was rather awkward. His elecution was not especially commendable, but he was a better Bassanio than we have been accustomed to see here.

Mr. Rose tripped occasionally in reading, and failed conspicuously on one or two occasions to bring out the full strength of the lines, but he played with good appearance.

Mr. Crane's Launcelot (Fobbo was a particularly clever and amusing performance. The humor of the monologue in which he describes the contention in his mind between his conscience and the fiend was well brought out, and the scene with his father was equally neat and enjoyable.

Mr. Saulsbury's Antonio was manly and forcible, easy and self-possessed, but the brusqueness of the individual would appear occasionally. He read well, and played a better figure in the part than we are wont to see.

Miss Hawthorne's Portia was a bandsome piece of statuary in the first three acts, whose repose was only broken by one line in the fourth. Portia is not a warmly sympathetic character, and presents but one popular opportunity, the

and presents but one popular opportunity, the rythmic essay on the quality of mercy, which, despite the theme, always appears a little icy and

when all men stood equal before the law and were treated alike, would the lot of workingmen become endurable. (Appisuee.)

He then made an elaborate defense of his action before the Rehef and Aid Society, which institution he denounced in unmeasured terms. The Committee had done all in its power, but the Relief and Aid Society was aware of the fact that they were not properly backed by the masses. His hearers must come out and do all they could in their own behalf. A man who did not do all he could to protect his own interest was worse than a brute. [Cheers.] The law of society to support them if they could not apport themselves. If this was Communism, That he was a communism, that he was a communism. That he was a communism. The fall sense of the word. This was no longer a Republic; it was only so in name, and the laws of individuals were no longer than a rights of individuals were no longer than the potential of the heavy legitimate, it is capable of something the heavy legitimate, it is capable of something the communism.

more exacting than almost any pantaloon company in the country.

This evening Scribe's comedy, "The Tangled Chain," will be presented with a strong cast, as published in The Tangune Testerday.

M'VICKEB'S THEATRE. Mr. Jefferson will commence the third week of his engagement at McVicker's this evening, and will play Rip Van Winkle as before. There is every reason to infer, from the prosperity of the piece during the past two weeks, that the present will be still more profitable. It is sincerely to be hoped that every one who has not seen will do so this week, and give Mr. Jefferson will do so this week, and give Mr. Jefferson a chance to play Bob Acres and Dr. Pangloss, as we have been promised. Rip is a charming creation, but some of the old comedies are in great demand. We are not likely to see these characters presented by Mr. Jefferson, or anybody else, this season, and cannot afford to let him go till he has played them.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Lingards open to-night in "The Sphinx."

It has never yet been played in this country, and the public look forward to its production with no little interest. Mr. Lingard will, in addition to the drama, give a series of his characteristic sketches which have been seen but once in this sketches which have been seen out once in this city in two years,—on the occasion of his benefit at McVicker's. The sketches include "The Grand Review," "N. G. S. N. Y.," "The Frenchman's Blunder," "Five Times a Wife," "Old Muddlebrain," etc., and his remarkable statue impersonations of celebrated-characters,—Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley; Ben Butler, and others.

THE MINSTELLS.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels have a capital bill this week. The last sketch, "Mons. Choufleuri," is a screaming burnt-cork farce, and will keep an audience amused, without reasonable doubt. It has been carefully rehearsed and will be played for the first time.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FIRE MATTERS.

FULTON STREET FIRE.

The slarm from Box 531, situated at the cor per of Halsted and Fulton streets, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was caused by fire breaking out in a two-story brick building at Nos. 89 and 91 Fulton street, owned by S. I. Russell, and occupied by him and other planing-mill. The direct cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. Late last evening i was reported to Mr. Russell that two men, while at work in the boiler-room, had accidentally cap-sized a small spirit-lamp, thus setting fire to the shavings on the floor. The fire then ran up the

shaving-sponts, and spread itself in the upper story of the building. The large four-story building adjoining it on the west was threatened with destruction, but was saved through the exertions of the Fire Department and an admirable supply of water in every portion of the building. These pipes run into every room in the building, with small perforations along their entire length. They connect with a large tank on the top of the building, holding 1,800 gallons of water. This tank ing, holding I,800 gallons of water. This tankis always kept filled with water, providing a sufficient supply until an engine could be got to
work on the outside. These water-pipes are
governed by valves worked by wheels on the
outside of the building, allowing the whole
stream to be concentrated in any one section of it. A similar plan of protection had been proposed, but was only
partially carried out, in the burned buildings.
The promptness of the engines in arriving on
the grounds, and a large supply of water, soon
put out the fire, with but little loss to the buildings.

no insurance.

The upper portion was occupied by S. I. Russell, who has for some time past been engaged in manufacturing caurch-famitare. A few of the smaller machines on this floor were slight-ly damaged. Mr. Russell estimates his ly damaged. Mr. Russell estimates his losses at \$500; no insurance. He is not an advocate of insurance policies, but believes in fortifying a building against fire in a similar manner to the large brick building on the corner. From this date he says he will devote a greater portion of his time and money to protecting his property against fire. Burned out successively five or six times within almost as many years, h now begins to see, what he thinks, is a clear way out of all such troubles.

out of all such troubles.

WENDELL STREET.

A slight fire occurred in the two-story frams house No. 17 Wendell street, occupied by Henry Rinder, and caused the alarm from Bex 742 at 3:10 p. m. vesterday. The damage amounted to A HINT TO THE FIRE-MARSHAL

Some means ought to be adopted by the Fire Department of warning travelers on the screets of the approach of fire-engines and other fire-apparatus when on their way to a fire. The pavements of the city being mostly wooden, the sound of the galloping horses and running wheels is deadened to a great extent, and oftentions it have not that a porson, crossing from one wheels is deadened to a great extent, and orientimes it happens that a person, crossing from one side of a street to the other, is almost come upon by a fire-engine, hose-reel, or hook and ladder cart, of the near approach of which he had no warning. In crowded thoroughfares, besides the risk to life there is considerable delaw caused to the engines by reason of obstruclay caused to the engines by reason of obstruc-tions from carts and cars, the drivers of which were not made aware of the coming of the en-

were not made aware of the coming of the engines.

These difficulties are obviated by the New York Fire Department in this wise: Attached to each engine-company is a fleet-footed man, whose business it is, upon ascertaining that his engine must start, to run off ahead crying "Fire!" as a warning to people, and ordering the cart-drivers along the route to make a way for the engines. additionally, there is a bell affixed to each engine and a lond-sounding gong to each hookgive, and a loud-sounding gong to each hook-and-ladder eart, which, as the horses dash for-ward, are heard fully three blocks away. Lately an out-runner in New York was killed by being run over by one of the fire-care. Since that ac-cident the Fire Department have transformed cident the Fire Department have transformed the out-runners into out-riders, furnishing them with horses, and enabling them to perform their duty with entireness. It would be well if the Chicago Fire Department introduced either the bell-and-gong system, or the out-rider plan if they are averse to both, for the better protection of the lives of citizens.

A NEW COMPANY,

Fire Marshal Benner has organized a new engine company—No. 27—and Wm. Mullen has been appointed Foreman, Edward Rogers Assistant Foreman, and Frank Berry Engineer. The company will man a second-class Silabury steamer, which will be placed to-day in the new house

ant Foreman, and Frank Berry Engineer. The company will man a second-class Silsbury steamer, which will be placed to day in the new house on North Wells street, near Goethe. A Babcock engine will be placed in the house now occupied by a hose-carriage on Dearborn street, near Huron. A number of transfers of foremen and assistant foremen will also be made the present week.

Mr. Gicquel, the New York Fire Engineer mentioned in yesterday's paper, is expected here this or next week, to make an inspection of our

VISITING THE COUNCIL In accordance with a resolution of the Central Committee, recommending to the Executive Committee that a delegation of 100 business men and others should accompany the Executive Committee to visit the Common Council relative to the passage of the fire ordinance now pending before the Council, the following delegation will proceed to the Council to-night at 8

gation will proceed to the Council to-night at 8 o'clock:

Executive Committee—Franklin MacVeagh, President Citizens' Arsociation; R. P. Derickson, Vice-President; Gen. A. S. Chethain, L. B. Boomer, Thomas Mackin, C. M. Henderson, Col. C. G. Hammond, B. S. Mackin, C. M. Henderson, Col. C. G. Hammond, Smuel Hale, Peter Schuttler, J. C. Ambler, clerk.

Decaption of Chuzens—R. H. Willard, George M. How, B. G. Gifl, B. Lowenthal, Jacob Rosenberg, Gen. F. T. Sherman, E. T. Watkins, W. W. Kimball, B. G. Canifield, Lyman Trumbull, Potter Palmer, H. M. Wilmarth, Julius Bosenthal, John N. Jewett, Augustus H. Burley, J. McGregor Adams, J. W. Doans, R. G. McCormick, Abijah Keith, John S. Gooper, Hiram Wheeler, F. P. Thayer, N. S. Bouton, Solomo Smith, John B. Drake, W. D. Houghteling, N. Ludington, E. G. Mason, A. C. Hesing, B. B. Mason, A. M. Wright, S. D. Kimbark, A. J. Gulloway, C. B. Blairt, L. Z. Leiter, R. W. Gates, Henry Gresenbaum, John A. Tyrell, W. H. Ovington, Comrad Scipp, H. Z. Culver, Charles E. Culver, M. D. Wells, O. B. Lawrence, Robert Law, J. H. McVicker, John M. Durand, G. G. Keith, Norman Williams, J. C. Emickenbocker, J. Irving Pearce, Edward S. Isham, Gen. J. O. Webster, H. W. King, J. Hoyne, Q. Cummins, G. S. Greeley, Nathan Mears, G. S. Hubbard, William Blair, R. T. Crans, A. A. Sprague, Wiley M. Egan, Jacob Beteller, M. Taicott, George Armour, Andrew Brown, Samuel Myers, O. S. Hough, A. C. McClurg, George S. Walker, Gen. W. E. Strong, F. B. Peabody, N. K. Fairbank, L. M. Frisby, Dr. Charles E. Hamilton, John A. Huck, Fall-ip Onley, H. F. Rames, H. H. Taylor, John C. Hadires, J. T. Kyenson, S. F. Spencer, B. V. Page, E. B. Meager, D. R. J. Isham, George C. B. nton, John Forsyth, David Bradley, T. J. Presser, John Durkin, Dan-

concerts commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State street. The pew-renting of the Third Presbyterian Church closes this evening. The church will be open from 7:30 to 9:30.

The Hon. William H. Barnum, Mayor Glover, of Bridgeport, Conu., and a party of Eastern capitalists, accompanied by several ladies, left the Palmer House last evening, and embarked on a special train on the Northwestern Railway, for the Lake Superior country. The gentlemen have large mining-interests, which they have gone to look after.

gone to look after.

Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, were yesterday called upon to mourn the sudden death of their brother and comrade, James F. Brace. Mr. Brace was a young gentleman well known in business circles in this city-He died vesterday morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. The mortal remains were yesterday escorted to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railway by members of Cosmopolitan Lodge. His parents resids in Castile, N. Y., whither the remains were forwarded. emains were forwarded.

Last evening there began the heliest of all Jewish helidays—Yom Kepur, or the Day of Atonement. On this day all the Synagogues will be open for divine service the entire day, and all adults above the age of 13 will partake neither of food nor drink from sunset last evening until the stars come out this evening. The day is rigidly observed by the Orthodox and Reformed, and none of the stores of our Hebrew fellow-citizens will be open to-day.

William Washinston. Charles, Marrie, and

George Williams were arrested Saturday night on the charge of larceny in roboing the till of Church & Merwin, No. 297 State street, of \$15. They were locked up in the Armory to await a

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at their rooms. No. 143 Madison street, when reports of work done this winter will be given by the Chairmen of the following committees: Devotional, Sabbath-School, Menbership, Library, Finance, Room, Lecture, Lveeum, Building, Mission, Temperance, Boarding-House, Employment, Publishing, and Depot Reading-Room. All the members are expected to be present.

W. Daven

The Lake Trustees met in session at the Town-Hall Saturday afternoon, with all present. After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meetings, the License Committee submitted their report. On their recommendation sixteen licenses were granted, and the bonds for the same approved. Bills to the amount of \$1,096.41 were then allowed, and ordered to be

Packers avenue. Mr. Murphy stated that their and object in meeting the Board was for the purpose of changing the wording of the The Board could see no objection to the Stock-Yards Company and the packers using whatever pipe they desired, they being the only parties that will suffer, in case of failure in the pipe. The matter was referred to Mr. Coy, with in-

The matter was referred to Mr. Coy, with instructions to prepare a proper ordinance.

The matter of improving Packers avenue, was also brought up before the Board, by the packers. They wanted the street made passable, at least, as soon as the question of whether the street is private or public property is settled, they wanted it graded and paved. On motion of Mr. Calman, the Roadmaster was instructed to lay 100 loads of cinders on Packers avenue, by the following vote: Yeas, 3; Nays, 2.

A delegation of residents on Mack street presented a communication stating that, at a recent meeting held at the house of Mr. I. F. Mack, it was resolved that the Board be requested to open Mack street, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth street. Quite a long discussion followed on the difficulties of the enterprise, and it finally resulted in laying the matter over till the opinion of the Attorney on the case had been secured.

A resolution was then offered setting forth

A resolution was then offered setting forth A resolution was then offered setting forth that, as the circuit of the water-pipes is nearly completed, as it becomes necessary for the protection of the citizens' property, the Town Clerk be instructed fo advertise for sealed proposals for hose and four two or four wheeled hose-catts, two to be drawn by horses and two by hand, and that the Engineer be instructed to prepare plans of buildings in which to place the same said building to be provided with a town. same, said building to be provided with a tower for the purpose of observation, and for drying the hose. The resolution was carried unani-

for the purpose of observation, and for drying the hose. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A communication was received from Willett & Herrick, stating that, on the night of Aug. 31, Mrs. May Mulke, was seriously injured in alighting from a street-car on the corner of Forty-first and State streets, in consequence of a ditch, dug under the direction of the Town of Lake, for the purpose of putting down waterpipes. Through the negligence of the contractor no light had been placed to give warning of the temporary deep ditch. The matter was referred to Mr. Coy.

Petitions, communications, etc., were then received and read in quick order, and were generally referred or placed on file. They were mostly requesting the improvement and oponing of streets, water-pipes, crossings, etc., showing evidently the immense amount of general improvements going on in the town.

A communication was received from the Village Clerk of Hyde Park, stating that a resolution was passed by the Hyde Park superintendent of Public Works, being present, was called upon for an explanation of what the resolution had to do with Lake. The Hyde Park superintendent of Public Works, being present, was called upon for an explanation of what the resolution had to do with Lake. The Hyde Park representative stated that in the winter the road will not be passable for teams carrying material for use in the Water-Works, and he supposed it would be but fair for Lake to pay a portion of the cost. Mr. Brinkman was instructed to confer with Mr. Healey relative to the communication. On motion the Board adjourned to meet again on Tneeday.

The Dentist's Forceps
will never be required to wrench a decayed tooth from
the mouth of any one who habitually manipulates
his or her teeth with Sozodont. It prevents all dental

iel Thompson, James Odell, John W. McGinnies, J.

GENERAL NEWS.
Saturday and Sunday were unusually of
the matter of prests and criminal news.

The sale of tickets for the Theodore The

The fair and festival for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Dolors at the West Side Rink will close to-night. The gold watch will be presented to the successful candidate, Ald. J. O'Brien.

One of Pinkerton's policemen found a 4-weeks' old waif on the sidewalk on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randoiph, last evening, and sent it to the Foundling's Home.

William Washington, Charles Harris, and

to be present.

Palmer House—T. Carver, England; Walter Scott, Philadelphia: N. P. Carter, W. D. Cameron, L. F. Hosmer, E. J. Rogers, Wm. G. Smythe, A. K. March, Alexander Marshall, M. Ten Eick, W. L. Wellington, J. L. Langley, E. G. Waldo, A. O. Bradley, New York; F. Williams, Japan; W. D. Heaton, Oakland, Cal.; H. T. Taylor, Rock Island; J. L. Rudolph, Baitimore; D. K. Hulburt, Salt Lake.

Grand Pacific Hotel—Otto Schuabel, Prussia; Fred W. Arnold, Providence; John J. O'Pallon, St. Louis; J. E. Nichols, Boston; Judge Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; George O. Marcy, Boston; E. G. Sweeney, St. Louis; the Hon. T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; the Hon. Roewell Hart, Rochester; the Hon. B. Smith, Baffalo; John F. Tracy, President Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Raitroad, New York; F. W. Cheney, Hartford; Albert A. Jouitt, Sheffield, England.

John Sinclair, New York; William Horace Lingard and wife, Miss Dickle Lungard, New York; D. B. Caulfield, Philadelphia; J. P. Stevenson, Rock Island; A. M. Rice, Boston; George H. Clarko, Charles E. Van Pelt, Buffalo; H. E. Palmer, Detroit; Russell W. Davenport, Roston.

Tremont House—Bentamin P.

A committee of packers then appeared before the Board in relation to the ordinance passed at a recent meeting providing for the laying of

Haines Bros'. Pianos. Prices exceedingly reasonable.
Werranted first-class in quality.
Terms, 50 cash; balance, \$25 monthly.
Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch-998-1,000 No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican relates the following: A black-and-tan deg, on its moraing trip to this city with its master, has been, of

late, frequently assailed by a bigger dog in State street. Friday morning the little dog came with a big commode, but the State street dog did not appear. Nothing disturbed, the two dogs sat down and waited awhile, shen the big dog deliberately hid himself behind a tree, and the little one, barking furiously, ran toward the city past the home of his enemy. No fighting-dog appeared, and the little one repeated the manentyre, this time calling out his assailant. The little peared, and the little one repeated the manea-vre, this time calling out his assailant. The lit-tle dog ran straight to his friend, who lay per-fectly still until pursuer and pursued were within a rod of him, when he flew out from his tree and killed the State street dog in a second. The big dog and the little one then gazed tranquilly a few seconds at their fallen foe, after which the little dog kited off down town, and the avenger plodded soberly back towards Wilbraham.

THE STOLEN BOY

Charlie Boss Found (1)-Arrest of a

Man in Nebraska with the Supposed Stolen Boy in His Possession. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 20.—An old man was ar-rested a few miles from here yesterday morning, having in his possession a small boy who com-pletely answers the description of Charles Brow-ster Ross, the boy stolen near Philadelphia some time since, for whom \$20,000 reward is offered. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Manning, of Harlan County, Neb., who was attracted to the old man, who was in a wagon, endeavoring to the old man, who was in a wagon, endeavoring to hide the boy whenever strangers approached. Manning determined to follow him, and did so, with a result that made him certain that the boy was the long-lost Charlie Ross. The man gives his name as Jackson Leroy Brown, and says the boy is his son, and that he is trying to keep him from falling into his mother's hands, he having separated from his wife. Photographs of Charlie Ross have been compared with the boy, and suit him exactly. Manning, an old detective, says he is satisfied that the found boy is none other than Charlie Ross, and he starts with him and the prisoner to-morrow for Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE.

en's Temperance League of In-

diana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 20.—To-day closed the convention of the Women's Temperance League in this city. In the forenoon, Henry Chance roadaxe, of Ohio, lectured in the Methodist Church to a very large and attentive audience Mr. Talbott, of New Albany, and Mrs. Wilson, of Chicago, lectured also in the Friends' meeting-house. In the afternoon, Col. Ray, of Indianapolis, addressed the Sunday-school children in the Court-House square. In the evening, Talbott addressed the Convention in the Preterian Church.

An Inventive Newport Belle. An Inventive Newport Belle.

A good story is told of a young lady whose taste and invention were much greater than her means. Invited to one of the villa parties, where she knew point-lace would be at a discount, and diamonds at a running scale of magnificance, she set her wits to work to make herself presentable in such gorgeous company. She had neither point-lace nor diamonds, and, what is more to the point, she had no money to buy much more these a callege row. What was to be is more to the point, she had no money to buy much more than a calico gown. What was to be done? She did as Choderella did-transformed what to the less brilliant mind was untransformable, by the aid of her fairy godmothermother wit. Hanging up in her closet was an old white silk—yellowed, wrinkled, tattered. Its next allotted use was to figure in a patchword quilt; but in her dilemma this ghost of a gown, this phantom from a score or more parties, confronted her, and with it a sudden inspiration. She took the phantom from its peg, and opened her paint-box,—for she is an artist of no mean ability—and presently over the faded surface sprang a delicate tracery of field-flowers. And the end of her labor was the result that not only Solomon in all his glory was eclipsed, but only Solomon in all his glory was eclipsed, but all the other women in their diamonds and lace.

A Pathetic Appeal.

We are not surprised that the Mayor of Alleghany City has been sadly perplexed by the following pathetic note:

DEAN SIR: Mayor fleming. I wish to Prevent an Elopement Between My Wife, Mrs. Magga —— and Henry ——, of troy Hill, or No. 40 — street, Alegheny.

licency—or tooy han, to she were going away legheny. Sir she told me her self that she Were going away with him, and i have good Evidence to that effect, I am incarmated in the County Juli and do Not Know how to set the elopement is to take Pisce No thursday Sept 3 or thairabouts. So Piesse inform me Wat cores to take, yours Respectfulis. AMES County Jeill.

P. S. Pleas let me Know What to do bffor it is to

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "First of all in attractions we place 'The Galaxy.' "--- Chicago Stand-

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THE GALAXY.

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Marishal MacMahon, Duke of Mageata, President
of the French Republic. By E. Reclus.
The Florida Bench. By Constance Fenimore Wool-

Caught by Kublebern. By Rose Terry. Songs of Society. By J. Bradner Matthews. The Piper. By F. W. B. Fig Leaves and French Dresses. By Lucy H. Hooper.
The Londstone of Love. By Junius Henri Browns.
Communism and the Commune. By Jose de Ar
mas Cespedos.
Gathering Mushrooms. By Charles Dawson Shan-

ley.

Popular Pie. By Richard Grant White.
A Beautiful Princess. By Joal Benton.
Monterey. By J. T. McKay.
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AMUSEMENTS. M'OORMICK'S MUSIC HALL.

TO-DAY At 9 o'Clock will Begin the SALE OF TICKETS

THEO. THOMAS

CONCERTS. GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT—Monday evening, Sept. 28, when a betiliant programme, including the whole of the famous Lenore Symphony, by Rail, and the Third Act of Lobengrin.
GREAT POPULAR CONCERT—Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, introducing to Chicago some of the new and Prilliant encounce of Mr. Thomas' summer's work.
GRAND BEKTHOVEN NIGHT—Wednesday evening, Sept. 30. GRAND BERTHOVES NIGHT - Wednesday afternoon.
Sopt. 30.
ONLY GRAND MATINEE - Wednesday afternoon.
Sopt. 31, 2 p. m., when Mr. Thomas will give a rare salcotion of popular natical genes.
In these concerts Mr. Thomas will introduce for the
first time the new American Prima Doma, Miss EMMA
ORANOH.
THOKETS for sale at Jansen, McClung & Oo. 's, NCMA
State-at. Prices for evaning concert: Admission, 31; reseryal seat, main floor, 50 cents, and beleeny 31 extra
Tricker for matime only 31, INCLUDING ENSERVED
SKAT.
Descriptive programme at music store.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

THE KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA

MR. C. D. HESS has the bonor to announce that, under his direction, the county assaum of GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. With the famous American prima dom MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

At its bead, will be inangurated at McVicker's Theatre on MUND AY, Out. 5, the company comprising in addition to McColors, the following distinguished Stars of English Scilors, the following distinguished Stars of English Van ZanDT, MRS, SEGUIN, ANNIE BEAUMONT, JOSEPH MAAS, WM, CARLITON, S. C. CAMPBELLI, HENRY PERKERS, EDWARD SK-GUIN, and WILLIAM CASTLE.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA. Mr. A. Predigam, Musical Director. Sale of reserve eats will commence on Wednesday morning, Sept. 2s. The repertoire, scale of prices, and fall particulars will be published in next Sunday's papers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, FRED AIMS.... TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the GEM OF MIN-

Kelly & Leon's Famous Minstrels First time of Keily & Leon's Translation of Offunbach's Comic Opers, MONS. CROUTELEURI. First time face: "HARIZ QUITONE," introducing the great Fox Mystory; Magician, Billy Manning. First time hore of the Khinopian skerch, OBEYING ORDENS, by Schoolersk, Coes, and Collins. WOODEN SHOES, Frank and Leu Collins. New Sorgs, Ballads, Choruses, and Solos, Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday nextiness. FIRST CONGREGATI'L CHURCH.

GRAND CONCERT

At First Congregational Chorch, oor. Aun and Washington-ste, on Thursday Evening, Sept. St. at 8 o'clock.
MR. H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist.
MRS. T. E. STACY, Soprano.
MRS. T. E. STACY, Soprano.
MRS. E. L. LEEY, Tenor.
PROF. CARL BERGSTEIN, Base.
Tickets, 56 cts. each, for sale at the church and at Lyon
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With their powerful combination. Menday, and Wednesday Matiner, the first time in Amer SPHINX, and the NEW LINGARD SKETCH. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. emember this is the LAST WEEK but one of the emi-Joseph Jefferson,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Therefore, secure your sests, which you can do without extra charge six days in advance. Come early, and enjoy the entire play. Doors open at 7:16; curtain rises punctually at set leader. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. The Successful Comedy Company will appear this week in a CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Tangled Chain Will be given every evening, except Saturday; also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The east includes Measrs, O'Neill, Murdoch, Ryer, Orano, and Brown. Miss Hawhorne, Mrs. Williams, and Miss clifford. Saturday Evening, O'THELLO.

ON FREE EXHIBITION! FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!

At RICE & THOMPSON's Art Emporium, 29 Wabsshav. BRAUN'S FAMOUS AUTOTYPES of Paris, comprising all the Drawings, Faintings, Freecose, Antique and Modern Statuary of all the Art Gallerias in Europe. This collection is unrivalled in the world. Also, for the first time on exhibition in this country, the Autotypes of the famous buts in war, made by the immortal Raphaed. himself, of the beautiful Fornarina, which has attrac so much attention in Enrope. METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,

ALFRED J. KNIGHT Will give one of his Popular Dramatic Recitals Thursda Evening, Sept. 24. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at the door. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. EDUCATIONAL. ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and day-school for young ladies and children, Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. The young ladies and children received into the family will live in the atmo-sphere and under the quiet influence of a Christian home. The number is limited to fifteen. Reopen en Wednes-day, Sept. 28. For circular or faformation, apply to the Rector. No. 21 West Thirty-second-st. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty third at., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 a. m., Oct. 1, when all papils should be pres-ent. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teacher will class them. CECILIAN COLLEGE,

fale, in the country, on the L. P. & S. W. R. R. Board c., for 20 weeks, only \$100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., sellian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky. MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fail Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April. 1874. MADAME O. da SILVA MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Liddes and Chil-dren, if West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens 89th 28. Application may me made personalty or by letter as above.

Peckskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.

New Ruilding and fine Gymnasium completed. Send
for Pictures. Semper year. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, A.
M., KOBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals. PDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND roung men. Stockbridge, Mass., bogins its 20th year Sopt. 21. 8500 per amuum. Six professors prepare to pupils for College, Scientific School or Bestieses. Mesers. HOFFMAN & FLACE. Associate Principals. MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16. son, will reopen Sopt. 16.

M.L.E. TARDIVEL, 26 W. FORTY-SIXTH-ST., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and Gorman Boarding and Day-School for young issues and children, Sept. 17.

SOUND SCHOLARSHIP.

Modest, respectful, manly demeasor, Modest, respectful, manly demeasor, Complete physical development, At YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE for boys.

Benjamin Mason, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Lonis Railroad Co Secretary's Office.

Stockholders' Meeting. Notice is burely given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Low Railread Company will be beind at the offices of the Company, at Rock Island, Litness, on Wednesday, the Island of October, at R. Cofclock, more, and the Company of the Cofclock more, and the Coffee Coffe

\$5.00 Packages

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

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The most coutherly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid for and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LAVERPOOL and QUEENSailing from N. York for LONDON (FREDOL and QUEENSailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, 5%, 5%, carresony steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE HE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIC COMPANY MAIL STRAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
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From New York to Bristo! (Ringland) direct.
ornwall, Wednesday, Sept. 22. Areagon, Thursday,
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ake Sincre & M. S. E. R. GRO, MONWALD. GBO. MODONALD, Agent. RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

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*Rx. Sundays. *Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

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Leave. | Arrive. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received for the exection of a Cleari-House at Pontlas. Ill., until 12 o'cicok m., Oct. 1, 1874. Flans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. E. Morrow, at Pontlas. Girer Sept. 16. Proposal will be received for the whole or for the different parts of the work, and each proposal must be placed one motio or private mark; and each proposal must be placed some motio or private mark; and accompanying the proposal, sad in a seased envelope, upon which must be a corresponding motie, must be a bond of 85,000, with two or more surveits (which shall be approved by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County), that he or thay will enter into a contract and give a bond with two or more surveits; in the same of \$160,000 (when bond shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County), provided the contract shall be availed and addressed to J. E. Mortow, Pontiac, Ill. The said Board of Supervisors or Livingston County, provided the contract shall be a warded to the theory of the tension of the post of the tension of the provision of the Supervisors reserve the right to reject any down best for the interest of the county. The \$5,000 bund accomposing the bids must be certified to by the Clircuit Court of the county real propagate to the county.

NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, Map he committed, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR J. KRA is the only physician in the sity who warrants cares or sa pas-Office hours. 2 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sandany from 5 to 12.

DR. A. G. OLIN

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

deem best for the interest of the county. The E, 600 has accompanying the bids must be critised to by the Ol of the Circuit Court of the county (from which the comes) that the sureties have real property to amount of the said bond,
(Sureed)

J. MORROW,
Charmen of Euflding Committee
J. C. COCHRANK, Archivert. MEDICAL

POLITICAL.

Field-Notes of the War in Gen. Butler's District.

John Logan Firing the Southern Illinois Heart.

Conventions and Nominations.

Ben Butler's District. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—It has just come out that the yacht America was not grounded in Newburyport harbor for nothing. Manson, a carpenter and yacht-builder there, who controls several votes, is one of those men who cannot be depended upon to be where you expect them, and the result of the mishap to the yacht was contract to Manson to overhaul, repr the yacht thoroughly at an expense of something like \$10,000. Another result was, that, when one Mr. Butler's men in that city met mson, he remarked, "Well, I mson we might as well all go guess we might as well all go in for Butler; hadn't we? I don't see but that

he's about as good as any of them."
"Well, I don't know," replied Manson, "I rather guess he is. I think I'll have to go for

im this year, any way."
Col. Stone, of that city, was told that if Talbot Col. Stone, of that city, was told that if Talbot was chosen Governor there might be a vacant Judgeship, but the Colonel didn't bite. He says that if there was no chance for him to succeed he did not with to go into the fight, as it would put him to too much trouble and expense. He said that if he was sure that the opposition to Butier could win he would go into the concent and get what delegates be could, and then, having no prospect himself, decline in favor of the man who had the most votes on the first ballot in the Convention. But this might prove a suicidal policy, as it is impossible to tell for whom a man will cast his second vote. As for other candidates, Phillips himself has said during the past week that, between Butter and Coggsweil, give him Butter. Phillips will carry Peabody if Butter does not, and his friends claim for him the towns of Andover and Middleton. Beyond this they have no hope. Coggswell will get at least fourteen delegates in Satem, eight in Gioucester, all of Marblehead, Danvers, and probably Rockport, a part of Haverhill, and many of the smaller towns. Butler will get Newburyport, twelve delegates. Unless Stone gets a few, he will also carry Beverly and Essex, probably Ipswich, and perhaps six from Gioucester, together with, possibly, a few from Haverhill. Some of Phillips' supporters intimated yesterday that, should Butler receive the nomination and Coggswell acquiesces, their man will bolt the nomination and try it in the open field. Upon this the Democracy look with evident satisfaction. They have dated their convention so as to have it after the Republican Convention, as they propose to put a man forward who will command the support of the dissatisfied.

The Hon. John A. Logan at Duquoin,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Duquoin, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Hon. John A. Logan opened the campaign in Perry County, on Saturday evening, by addressing the people of Duquoin on the political and general issues of the day. He spoke in the Methodist Church, and the house was densely crowded, nowithstanding the knowledge of his coming was brief. He spoke about an hour and a half, and commanded the closest attention of the audience. He left for Chicago on the Sunday evening train.

> Connty Conventions. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WIS.—BEFORM.

Овикови, Wis., Sept. 19,-The Reform Primary Convention to choose Congressional dele-gates was held in this county to-day. Though not instructed, the delegates are all in favor of the nomination of Gabe Bouck for Congress The Convention meets on Tuesday next, and the contest will probably be between C. D. Robinson, of Green Bay, Gabe Bouck, and Myron Reed, of Waupacca.

BAMSEY COUNTY, MINN,—LIBERAL.
Special Despatch to The Chicago Triouns.
St. Pault, Minn, Sept. 19.—The Liberal Democrats of Ramsey County made the following nominations to-day: Auditor, S. L. Davis; Judge of Probate, O. Stephenson; Senator, Twenty-third District, William P. Murray; Representatives, William Grooks, H. H. Mille, John resentatives, William Crooks, H. H. Miller, John X. Davidson, F. R. Delano, and Lorenzo Hoyt. The delegates to the State and Congressional

Blue Earth County this week nominated a full ticket and organized under the name of "Anti-Monopolists." Resolutions were passed recommending Daniel Buck, of Mankato, for Judge of the Sixth District; indorsing the nomination of Judge Waite for Congress; against the Dunnell platform; opposed to the protective tariff; in favor of a revision of the Patent laws; and the election of President and United States Senators by direct vote; favoring the opening of water routes, especially the Fox and pening of water routes, especially the Fox and Wisconsin River route; favoring Legislative control of the railroads; large legislative bodies in preference to small ones, and legislation to lo away with the school-book monopoly.

KENDALL COUNTY, ILL.—FARMERS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
Yorkville, Ill., Sept. 20.—The farmers who raved the inclemency of the weather and came the county-seat on Saturday speut so much me at the Old Settlers' picnic and the circus at it was difficult to rally many of them at the ourt-House to attend the County Convention nominate a Sheriff and Corober. The Constitution was finally called to order about 4 p. m., ben John Litzy was made Chairman, and R. Springer, Secretary. William Erwin of to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner. The Convention was finally called to order about 4 p. m., when John Litzy was made Chairman, and R. M. Springer, Secretary. William Ervin, of Plano, was nominated for Sheriff, and Dr. W. T. Putt, of Oswego, for Coroner. These nominations are considered excellent ones, and they will poll a large vote. The business of the Convention being finished, the Hon. Alexander Campbell addressed the Convention for twenty or thirty minutes, only stopping to state his position on various questions of public interest, without elaborating his views. He will speak at a Grange picuic to be held at House's Grove, in the Town of Seward, in this county, on Saturday next, at which place W. C. Flagg, and S. M. Smith, President and Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, also Mr. Golder, of the State Grange, are expected to speak. The promises to be a large gathering. The Independent District Senatorial and Representative Convention meets here to-morrow, and when these nominations are made the ticket will be completed, and the canvass will begin in earnest.

LEE COUNTY, II.L.—INDEPENDENT.

Special Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Amony, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Independent Convention assembled in this city to-day. Some ninety delegates were present, and all the towns but two in the county were represented. The ntmost harmony prevailed, and all present felt confident of carrying the county Independent ticket. Delegates were appointed to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions. Lee County will present the name of E. B. Stiles for member of Congress for the Sixth District in the Convention at Princeton. The delegates were not instructed.

WESTIETH NEW YORK DISTRICT—REPUBLICAN. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Republic ans of the Twentieth *Cougressional Desci-have renominated Henry H. Hathhorn.

AUBURN, Sept. 19.—The Republicans in the Twesty-sixth Congressional District have re-hominated Clinton D. McDougali.

A New Secret Political Order. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—A new political prder is about being started in this city, secret in its operations, containing all the parapher-

railed "The Order of Independents." The leading principles are:

**First—Equal political rights to all citizens, without
regard to race, color, or religion.

**Second—It being a self-evident truth that all men
are created equal, it no essarily follows that all men
have equal political rights, and all laws conferring
special privileges on any man or set of men are inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government; a full recognition of the necessity of combination of capital for business purposes, the development of the country, etc., and laws to protest such

ion, but they should be free to all who wish

Declines a Nomination.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.

DETROIT, Mich.. Sept. 20.—Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, has written a letter to this city declining the nomination for Attorney-General tendered him by the Liberal State Central Committee, in place of Col. McReynolds, resigned. He declares himself in full sympathy with the Reform movement, but is firmly resolved, for per sonal reasons, to keep out of active politics.

The Oregon Legislature. Legislature the Independents hold the balance of power between the Democrats and the Republic-

ans in each House, and all three parties are nearly equally divided. New York Democracy. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19 .- The Democracy

whose delegates were rejected by the late State Convention have renominated. Eli Perry for

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. / ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 18.—We have the first echo of the result of the doings of the Independent Reform Convention in this city yesterday, on the streets to-day in the comments from all sides. There is a general expression of satisfaction and congratulation at the nomination of Gen. Farnsworth. It is not confined to Democrats or Farnsworth. It is not confined to Democrats or Grangers, or even the multitudinous aggregate styled the Opposition, but it is a general expression from oid Republicans. The feeling is like that which characterized the better days of the Republican party, when all worked together for the public good. The better portion of the Republicans, who have taken no stock in ring measures, and feel as if they had been crowded into the background by very unworthy associates, now see the way to no stock in ring measures, and feel as if they had been crowded into the background by very unworthy associates, now see the way to get their party back on the good old ground on which it originally stood, by the election of Gen. Farnsworth. They all now admit that his record is correct; that he ever stood by the integrity of the Republican party from the first to the last. He helped to lay its foundation, and was one of the most prominent buildors upon those foundations. When Hurlbut was belching out his raillery against "the d—d Abolitionists," and refusing to be sold out, with the Whig party, to the Republicans, and while Grant was "not even an Anti-Slavery man," but working with the Democratic party in its incipient stages of treason, Farnsworth, in co-operation with Washburne, and leading Washburne in the work, was engaged in building up the Republican party in a wider range of this section of the State than now represents his Congressional District. Under his leadership the district became the banner district of the nation. He has been elected by the unparalleled majority of 14,000. Farnsworth, more than any other ten men of his district, helped to make that great party with its great majority.

To attempt to put such a man out of his

men of his district, helped to make that great
party with its great majority.

To attempt to put such a man out of his
party and the home he has built, is an achievement that cannot be accomplished without a
retribution. This was attempted upon Gen.
Farasworth two years ago, and resulted much
like the attempt of the Rebels to put the States
out of the Union; they found themselves out.
Gen. Farnsworth, whatever the party may be,
was never anything less than a Republican for Gen. Farnsworth, whatever the party may be, was never anything less than a Republican for any single hour of the latter years of his life. The leaders may do what they may to prostitute the Republicae party, Gen. Farnsworth and his old friends and constituents in the Fourth District will do what they can to save the party from destruction. They will make this the Poland district of Illinois, and will put a better Republican back in Congress than they reject. They will make the old Lincoin party alive again.

From the Eloin (Ill.) Advocate, mination of the Hon. John F. Farns The delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions are uninstructed, and their preferences unknown.

The Farmers' and Laborers' Convention of the men who profess to vote and the Farmers' and Laborers' Convention of the men who profess to vote and against the Earnhing party long since any and the Earnhing party. act with the Republican party, long since gave up all hope of defeating Hurlbut as the nominee of the "Republican party," and had determined to pitch upon a new man whose integrity, ability, and experience would enlist their confidence and support. That man has proven to be Gen. Farnsworth; and, as we before said, the result has not been brought about by log-rolling or figuring on his part, nor by political combinations and rings, Postmasters and Route Agents, nor by the efforts of newspapers, but by the free and spoutaneous voice of papers, but by the free and spoutaneous voice o

papers, but by the free and spoutaneous voice of the people.

There is not a prominent newspaper in the district that has advocated his nomination. The Aurora Heraid, one of the leading papers that will now support him, has scarcely, if at all, mentioned his name in connection with the nomination. The same can be said of the Woodstock New Era, which will now support him. The Rockford Journal and Rockford Industrial Times, both have mentioned his name favorably, but not advocated his candidacy. The Eigin Advocate has but two or three times referred to the matter, and then only within the past three or four weeks, when his nomination was almost certain to result. It has been left to the people entirely, and his unaumous and hearty nomination on Thursday must give the General a great amount of satisfaction. It is an unmistakable indication of his personal popularity and strength amount of classes of citizens. indication of his personal popularity and strength

indication of his personal popularity and strength among all classes of citizens.

Geo. Farosworth's record, made in fourteen years of active service in Congress, is without one stain. Not a single charge of corruption or falsity has been, or can be, alleged against him. During the Credit Mobilier and numerous other corruptions that were unearthed in Congress two years are and which reditional ways.

corruptions that were unearthed in Congress two years ago, and which politically runed a hundred men like Schuyler Colfax, Farnsworth was not even mentioned as having near or remote connection with any of them.

On the salary-steal, which has been universally condemned by the press and the people, John F. Farnsworth was the champion opponent of the passage of the bill, and many a tilf did he have with Ben Butler and others on that question. Farnsworth fought it from first to last, and, when it was finally accomplished, he refused to take his share, except several months after to receive it and hand it directly over to his constituents, believing it belonged to them, inasmuch as nearly every other district, or its Representative, had taken an equal amount from the Treasury.

Treasury.

His record upon this question is in striking contrast to that of Steve Hurlbut, who received just \$1,842 of the grab-salary before he ever took a seat in Cougress, and, when he got there, joined Ben Butler and opposed the repeal of the

mfamous law.

The contrast between the two candidates is most striking in other particulars, and we shall improve early occasions to remind our readers of the records of the two men,—one having a record of faithful and able legislative experience. nce; the other notorious for drunkenness nalfensance in office, and general worthlessness

> Miscellaneous. MEETING AT BLUFFTON, IND.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Sept. 19.-The Hon. W. B. Walker, Independent candidate for Congress, and the Hon. B. C. Snow, who expects to be nominated by the Farmers' Convention on the 23d, spoke here to-day. There was a large at-tendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The Republican primaries last night, for the selection of delegates to the straight Republican State Convention, to be held at Jefferson City Wednesday next, resulted in the election of a considerable majority of delegates opposed to the nomination of a straight Republican ticket. In three or four wards where delegates fraggith. of a straight Republican ticket. In three or four wards where delegates favorable to the People's Movement were elected, there were beltens' meetings held and delegates elected in favor of preserving the organization and integrity of the Republican party and putting a straight ticket in the field. It looks now that if the Convention decides not to nominate a ticket the straightouts will bolt and nominate a full Republican ticket. THE INDIANS.

Re ports from Col, Miles' Command by Way of Fort Dodge.

Loss of a Supply-Train with Arms and Amunition.

Reinforcements Called For-None Can Be Supplied.

Col. Miles' Command. Special Diepatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, 111., Sept. 20.—The Quincy Whig has he following information from Dodge City,

Col. Miles' command of continued fighting back 100 miles to meet his supplies, and has telegraphed to Gen. Pope for large reinforce ents, as the Indians are in such force that he cannot protect his supplies and carry on offen give operations. Gen. Pope's answer is that Miles has all the men he can get. One large supply-train of thirty-six wagons has been captured, the assistant wagon-master killed and the men compelled to abandon the entire train, after a desperate resistance, bringing twenty-seven wounded men into Camp Supply. The train compelled to abandon the entire train, after a desperate resistance, bringing twenty-seven wounded men into Camp Supply. The train contained 300 stand of arms, 200,003 rounds of ammunition, besides commissary supplies. The Ergoti Cavalry came in from Arizona and joined Col. Miles, They lost all their_supply and baggage trains, coming in entirely destitute. The Indians are becoming more bold and extending their depredations every day. For Longe is Indians are becoming more bold and extending their depredations every day. Fort Dodge is almost descrited by details being sent out. The Indians seem thoroughly organized, and are working systematically, more so than ever. Small parties are soouring the country for stock, harassing Col. Miles and capturing his trains, and hillinger wounding his security. Nothing affects killing or wounding his scouts. Nothing effec-tual has yet been accomplished toward checking them. An attack on Fort Dodge is looked for

FAIRS.

The Michigan State Agricultural Ex-

hibition.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 19.—The State Fair closed to-day. The day was dark and ominous, with rain at intervals, and the attendance

was very light. Notwithstanding the inclement weather and heavy track, the races advertised came off on time. The unfinished 2:40 race, postponed from yesterday, was concluded, the deciding heat being taken by Lady Hayes in 2:41: Membriuo Walker a close second. Lady Haves bad two heats yes-terday, and Jun Fisk two; Fisk being drawn after

the third heat.

The running race, two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$500, was won by VanSlyke, Victorine taking the second and third heats, Gray Highly taking the first, and Lampton distanced. Time, 4:03½, 3:56, 3:59½.

In the double-team race there were four entries, but only two started. Buck and Billy, entered by Wilton Maxwell, of this city, took the first heat, and Maggie Gould and Saint, entered by George Rydell, took the next three. Time, 3:17½, 3:15, 3:15½, 3:14½.

5) George Rydel, took the next three. Time, 3:1794, 3:15, 3:154, 3:1434.

The track was covered with mud and water, and not in a fit condition.

The receipts of the fair during the week, as near as can be estimated, will approximate 30,000, and the exhibition has been a success in every particular. EDGAR COUNTY, ILL.

EDGAR CONNY, ILL.

Correspondence of The Checago Tribune.

PARIS. Ill., Sept. 15.—The Twentieth Annual
Fair of Edgar County closed on Saturday, after
an exhibition of five days. This county is noted
for its line display on such occasions, but the for its nie display on such occasions, but the Fair just closed exceeded, in variety, quality, and quantity, any previous exhibition. The pre-liminaries and general arrangement were under the management of gentlemen of judgment, taste, and adaptation for such an enterprise; hence nothing was left undone for the convenience of exhibitors and to make it a grand success.

theme of conversation and object of interest, until, in quality of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, and grain, we can rival any other Fair in fruit, and grain, we can rival any other Fair in Hilinois, if not the entire West.

A thorough appreciation of our Fair could be gained only by an inspection; but, by way of illustration, I name a few items of the exhibition:

A lot of six steers, 3 years old, averaging 1,350 pounds; pair of 3-year-old steers, weighing each 2,150 pounds. A lot of ten Cotswold sheep: each 2,159 pounds. A lot of ten Cotswold sheep: five ewes weighing 216 pounds each; three year-lings weighing 520 pounds; one lamb weighing 112 pounds; one 2-vear-old buck weighing 274 pounds. A lot of fine Poiand pigs, 4 months and 3 days old, averaging in weight 165 pounds each.

Possibly the meagre outline of our exhibition may be beaten, but we doubt if, as a whole exhibition of, stock, we can be equaled in the State.

In this county the Fair is the event of the whole year, hence our farmers and their mives labor to make it as attractive as possible. The greatest variety and profusion of farm, kitchen, and dairy products, canned fruits, vegetables, jellies, preserves, bread, cakes, etc., go to make ap an exhibition of no ordinary in-

erest to our people. In the art and mechanical lepartment, we are by no means short of a cred-table display.

Portraits and landscape-paintings, needlework, and the many devices that make home attractive, were exhibited in profusion, and many of them were highly creditable to those whose genius and skill produced them. Taken alto-

genius and skill produced them. Taken altogether, the Edgar County Fair was the most satisfactory exposition we have ever had, and has given a stimulus to the more perfect productions of Nature and Art, under skillful and intelligent manipulation.

MONIGOMERY COUNTY, H.L.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
HILLSBORO, Ill, Sept. 17.—The twenty-first annual fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society commenced here yesterday. There is an unusually large display in all the departments. A very large crowd is in attendance to-day.

A number of St. Louis pickpockets were ar-rested at the fair-ground to-day, and committed to jail.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS. Some years ago the City of Bloomington brought suit against the Chicago & Alton Road to compel that Company to build a bridge across its track to accommodate travel on Front street, one of the regularly-adopted streets of the city. The city won the suit both in the Circuit and State Supreme Courts. Last week the City Attornev asked for a rule to compel Supt. McMullin and President Blackstone to show cause why they should not be arrested for contempt of court in not building the bridge. He then learned that a record is preparing to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. The case involves about \$10,000 and the principle, which is of interest to every city that has railroads pass-

ing through it.

—The Ryburn Brothers, of McLean County, have sold the short-horn bull Grand Master to the Emperor of Japan, through his agent, J. W. -Application for injunction to restrain the Bloomington Board of Education from handling or trafficing in books was argued in court Satur-lay, but Judge Tipton has not rendered his

-At Onarga, on Saturday, some men were —At Unarga, on Saturday, some men were fishing with a seine in Spring Creek, when one of the party, John F. Pierge, became entangled in the seine, and was drowned. Pierce could not swim, and the other men did not discover that he was drowning until he was too far gone to be revised.

that he was drowning until he was too far gone to be revived.

—An affray occurred at Hillsboro on the 17th in which a man named Colver shot and dangerously wounded another named Fallory.

—The fall meeting of the Perry County Driving Park Association will be held at Duquoin on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of October.

—George Lee, a coal-miner engaged on the night shaft, in driving an entry in the LaSalle shaft had a thigh badly broken on Saturday morning by the falling of a mass of rock from the roof.

—The voters of the City of Peru, at a special

the roof.

The voters of the City of Peru, at a special election held Saturday, voted for the purchase of a steam fire-engine.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a son of Jacob Hartman, of Alton, 13 years of age, while gathering walnuts, fell from a tree a distance of about 7 feet and broke his neck, causing instant death.

ing instant death.

—Five men of Farmer City, DeWitt County,—
John Harper (editor of the Farmer City Journai), George and Harlow Boynton, E. Phillips,

and one other.—were dangerously poisoned Friday by cating poisoned head-cheese at the residence of a farmer named Moon, with whom they took supper while out hunting. They all were saved with some exertion.

INDIANA.

A large Grangers' meeting was held at Newcastie on Saturday. A long procession, headed by a band, paraded the principal streets. The exercises took place at the fair-grounds, and consisted of addresses by the Hon. A. V. Pendleton, Independent candidate for Congress, and Mr. Sykes, of Illinois, and others.

—Mr. John P. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Harter, prominent dry-goods merchants of Crawfordsville, met with an accident at Buffalo, on Saturday, which must prove fatal. Both his legs and both arms were cut off by a train of cars.

-A burglar was shot by Mr. Squires while entering his house in Elkhart on Friday night last. He was shot in the back, and the ball passed through his body. He is now lying in a very critical condition. His accomplice in the deed, a fellow named Rollins, was also arrested.—The forest fires, which did so much damage near Goshen a few days ago, are again raging more violently than ever. The marshes near town are on fire, and the citizens are nearly smoked out.

town are on fire, and the citizens are nearly smoked out.

—Many fine maple chade trees in Goshen are dying on account of the drought.

—In accordance with the order of the State Temperance Convention, a mass Congressional Convention will be held at Greencastle Sept. 30.

—The yearly meeting of Western Friends, which commenced Friday at Plainfield, Hendricks County, was attended yesterday by more than 8,000 persons. The meeting is very large, and has been of great interest thus far.

—The annual Catholic meeting for the Dioceas of Vincennes will commence in Indianapolis on the 28th inst. Father Damen, of Chicago, will preside.

eside.

—The Republicans of Indians propose to make —The Republicans of Indiana propose to make the most of the Louisiana trouble. Two hun-dred and fifty thousand supplements of Morton's speech and Ku-Klux hierature will be distributed over the State this week. Gen. Brady has issued a circular to editors of country newspapers, in which he calls their attention to the reports of

—On Wednesday of this week the Indian apolis Exposition will be opened especially to the children of that city and State. Excursions of schools from many places are projected, and pupils under 10 years will be admitted free, and over 12 years at 10 cents each. Four thousand more tickets were sold during the two weeks closing Saturday night than the first two weeks before

Springs, a carpenter by trade, and single man, was fatally injured by falling down stairs in an elevator at Ridgway. He lived an hour after the The wreck of the freight train that blocked

or the lilions Central Railroad between Dun-letth and Galona has been cleared away and the road repaired. The eastern-bound train passed through Dubuque last night. All damage done by the recent storm has been repaired, and the read is now in good order from one end to the

age in the St. Joseph district to number 963. A school-house costing \$41,000 has been erected

John Goodman, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of John Haywood and wife, at Ottawa, on the Sth of last April, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge McKenzie to be nanged Dec. 30, 1874.

OLD SETTLERS.

Pioneers of Scott County, Ill., Have a

Reunion. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun WINCHESTER, Ill., Sept. 19 .- The Old-Settlers' neeting, held here to-day, passed off very harnoniously, although the day was very cool, so that many wore their overcosts. The Rev. Robert Clark opened the meeting with prayer. Samuel Heak, an old settler, was then introduced to the audience. He entertained them largely with incidents of the times of yore.

The afternoon session opened with a biograph-

ical sketch of Scott County, and a history of the deceased old settlers, by John G. Henderson. The first white men that entered Scott County were Thomas Stephens, James Scott, Afred Miller, Thomas Allan, John Scott, and Adam Miller, in the year 1819, from Casey County, Ky. After Henderson's speech, the afternoon was occupied with five-minute volunteer speeches.

After the adjournment, the old settlers were placed in a group, and their pictures taken by

The old folks were in their glory that they had lived to attend one more old-settlers' meeting, and returned to their homes thanking God that

behold this day.

The following-named gentlemen were chosen as officers for next year: Starkey R. Powell, President; Isaac Couliers, Vice-President; John G. Henderson, Secretary; Capt. G. W. Martin,

The Kendall County Pioneers. YORKVILLE, Ili., Sept. 20 .- The appearance of rain and the cold, blustering wind deterred any general attendance at the Old Settlers' picnic Saturday. The meeting was advertised at 10 a. m., but it was after 1 p. m. before it was called to order. Martin Boomer was called to the Chair, and several short addresses were delivered by old pioneers, eliciting many very interestou by our pioneers, electing many very interest-ing facts concerning the early history of the county. The Rev. David Wattlock, of Union County, who lived in this county years ago, made extended remarks, which at times were fraught with deep feeling.

SUICIDES.

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—Christian Zemann, a German, comitted suicide to-day by cutting his throat and the arteries of the wrist with a common pen-knife. He owed a debt of \$200, and brooded over it until he became deranged. He was worth fully \$25,000, but his little indebtedness worried him literally to death.

death.

John Kohl, a wealthy German, living near
Plainfield, Hendricks County, him himself today. Domestic troubles and increase of taxes
on \$100,000 worth of property he owned caused
him to kill himself.

bim to kill himself.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 20.—Yesterday morning a gentlemen named Salmond, supposed to be a resident of Brantford, Out., arrived at Clifton and engaged a hack to take him to Table Rock.

No these handed the driver are navalence with his and engaged a hack to take him to Table Rock. He chere banded the driver an envelope with his address. \$2, and a letter addressed to Mr. Robinson, banker at Brantford, requesting the letter to be mailed, after which he suddenly walked into the rapids and was carried over the fails. A telegram was immediately sent to the banker, who replied, asking if any one was with him, and ordered the letter to be forwarded by mail. Nothing further has since transpired concerning the ing further has since transpired concerning the

THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST. THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUIFALO, Sept. 20.—The Ship-Builders' Conference which was held here last week, in response to the call of Capt. E. F. Dorr, adjourned Friday night. The three or four days' session has enabled the members to compare views and lay out the frame-work of the undertaking on hand, which will require no insignificant amount of work to complete. The meeting considered the subject of the amendment of the rules, taking a standard vessel of 1,000 tons burden as a basis. Amendments to the Permit Building Book were also considered, section after section. The following geutlemen were designated an Executive Committee to prosecute section. The following geutlemen were designated an Executive Committee to prosecute the work to completion: William Bates, Chairman, Chicago; Messrs, Wolfe, of Milwaukee; Kirby, of Detroit: Baruble, and F. N. Jones, of Buffalo. When this Committee have completed their work, the members of the Convention will come together again and pass upon them, rendering a final decision on the matter.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUSPENDED. NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- The Narraganset Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., whose principal agency is at No. 141 Broadway, in this city, has suspended business and remsured its risks. The immediate dissolution of the Company is probable. The Company was a large loser by the Boston and Chicago tires.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—The man arreed in New York with Col. Wood, the well-kn. ed in New 10rk with Col. Wood, the well-known detective, for attempting the negotiation of a \$1,000 bond which had been tampered with, was A. Natter, a prominent citizen of this city. He was promptly released on a hearing before the United States Commissioner, the evidence completely exonerating him from blame. CRIME.

Couple of Adroit Swindlers Captured in Washington.

District-Attorneys and Signal-Service Observers Their Victims.

Other Criminal News.

Couple of Swindlers from St. Louis

Captured in Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—A couple of swindlers hailing from St. Louis, and giving their names as Arthur W. Hart and John W. Moody, have been playing a rather bold game o grief by the detectives yesterday. They have had two plans by which to bleed victims. One was to send circular letters to the different District Attorneys throughout the country, principally in the South and West, stating that they had for disposi-tion a digest of the Attorney-General's opinions and instructions to District Attorneys; that it was the original intention to have the work published at Government cost and distributed to the proper officials, but that, notwithstanding the Attorney-General made every effort to secure an appropriation for the purpose, Congrees refused to make it. Consequently, as the work was of great importance, it was decided by the Department of Justice to print and funish it to the officials at cost, v.z., \$10 for three volumes. The circular was signed John Hillingsgate, Chief Clork of the Bureau of Publications, Department of Justice, Onits a number of gate, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Publications, Department of Justice. Quite a number of the District Attorneys bit and sent in the sum mentioned as the price, among them being Andrew Evans, of Waco, Tex., and the District Attorney at Buffalo. N. IY. Some of the officials, however, sent their drafts to the Chief Clerk of the Department, instead of Hillingsgate, and by this means a clue to the rascals was afforded, which was followed up with the result stated. Their other operation consisted in sending letters addressed to the observers in the Signal Service offices over the country, signed R. J. Waiton, Second Lieuteaut Signal Service of the United States, setting forth that a draft on him (Walton) for a small amount would fail due in a few days in the city where the observer addressed was stationed. ity where the observer addressed was stationed and requesting the observer to take it up, adding that he (Walton) would make it all right at his that he (waiton) would make it all right at his approaching visit of inspection. The drafts were made for \$20 in most cases, and about twenty of them have been cashed as requested. Hart carries a commission as Notary Public at St. Louis, which appears to be regular in form, St. Louis, which appears to be regular 15 form, and Moody has on his person a certificate of admission to the St. Louis Bar, dated 1870, and signed by James F. Lewis, Clerk of the Circuit Court.— It is thought that this latter signature is a forgery. It appears that the same parties recently swindled one Judge Long, of St. Louis, out of \$100 by means of a forged deed and that Loup has instituted suit to recov-St. Louis, out of \$100 by means of a forged deed, and that Loug has instituted suit to recover the money. When arrested, the two men were quite flush with eash, which it appears they got by means of the swindling devices mentioned. When they came here a few weeks ago they were absolutely objects of charity. Hart was at one time a member of the Signal Service, but was court-martialed and dismissed for some offense or other. From a record found in the pockets of one of the fellows, it appears to the two have, in the last few days, mailed a in the pockets of one of the fellows, it appears that they have, in the last few days, manied a number of letters to army officers, chiefly in the Far West, but what the precise nature of the job they are putting: up on them is remains be seen. They will be examined before the Police Court to-morrow. The Attorney-General, his Chief Clerk, and other officials in his Description, and officers of the Signal Sarvice will ent, and officers of the Signal Service, will

Bank-Robber Arrested. WAVERLY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cosgrove, alias McMaster, alias Howard, one of the Wellsboro' bank-robbers, was arrested here this morning. Thirteen thousand dollars in stolen bonds and money and the watch of Mr. Robinson, Cashier of the bank, was found in the house where he was

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local.

The Public Library expenses since Jan. 1 have been \$24,459.93, and the estimated expenses for the remainder of the year are \$18,672.08.

The latest rumor in connection with Congressional affairs in the Third District is to the effect that Judge McAllister will be the Opposition can dicate against Charley Farwell.

In accordance with the executive order of Gov. Kellogg, the old State efficers took quiet possession of the Louisiana State-House Saturday morning. When Kellogg reached the Executive office, Gen. Brooke approached the Governor and informed him that he was prepared to turn over to him the State-House and all the records and public property belonging to the State which had come into his possession at the time of the surrender of the insurgents to his The South. State which had come into his possession at the time of the surrender of the insurgents to his command. Everything, the General said, would be found in precisely the same condition as it had come into his hands. The Governor ac cepted the transfer, and Gen. Brooke thereupon retired. Gen. George Baldy, Vice-President of the Board of the New Orieans Metropolitan Police, proceeded to the police-station of the head of about 200 police, and the building was quietly surrendered by Acting-Chief Boyian, and the Metropolitans were soon placed on their old beats. Gov. Ketlogg advised that the ranks of the Metropolitans be filled from the retiring force of Chief Boylan. The State Central Committee of the two parties are endeavoring to effect a compromise, but it is understood that the White Leaguer's organization will have nothing to do with any compromise. Gen. Fred N. Ogden, their Grand Commander, whom they are willing to follow to the end of the earth, denounces such a movement. The most cepted the transfer, and Gen. Brooke thereup er, which they are willing to follow to the end of the earth, denounces such a movement. The most violent men on both sides are opposed to a set-tlement, while the more liberal-minded favor a compromise. Strong influences are at work to induce Kellogg to resign,—so far without suc-

Senator Brownlow has sent the following letter to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee: letter to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1874.

My DEAR SH: I cannot refrain from expressing
my thanks for the energetic steps you are taking for
the preservation of the peace and apprehension and
punishment of the assassins who have so much outraged humanity and discredited the State. The
promptness with which you have acted vindicates you
from any imputation of acting under Federal constraint or want of excressines. I hope your efforts
may soon be crowned by the full vindication of the
law.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Tennessee have issued an address contemning all acts of violence, whether committee by whites or blacks. Of the Civil-Rights bill they say, "It seems to have been intended to bring about the unfortunate state of affairs which now exists in ways of the Southers, Sayles, Tennessee, Tenne many of the Southern States, Tennessee among

The Fall River Fire.

By the burning of a large conton-mill at Fall River, Mass., Saturday, forty young girls—operatives—lost their lives, and many more were fatally injured by jumping from the windows. The operatives at work in the fifth story were penned in by the flames, and, bewildered, refused to avail themselves of the fire-escapes, heree the large loss of life. A dispatch from Reston Saturday night cives the following. Boston Saturday night gives the following:
"Mills Nos. I and 2, of the Granite Works, Fall
River, had been running about twenty minutes
when the operatives in No. I were startled with
a cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the
fourth story. In this, next to the upper floor,
was the mule-warp spinning department, and
there were nearly 100 girls at work, under a maie
overseer. On the upper floor, the fifth, about
thirty girls were employed, spooling and warping
cotton. These were the youngest of the
operatives. With the alarm the flames
seemed to leap to this attic, coming
from the windows below and up the
great tower in the centre of the building, in
which were all the stairs communicating with
each story. The fire caught in the mule-spining-room, in the northwest corner of the mill,
from friction in a mule-head, and spreading, by
means of oil on the floor and about the macainery, with great quickness, rushed toward the
centre tower, the only means of escape for those
in the fourth and fifth stories, besides four fireeccapes, two on each gable-end. Once getting
into the tower, the flames ran up to and through
the single entrance to the fifth story, then,
springing to the roof timbers, filled the two
great rooms, 450x90 feet, with dense black
smoke and flame. While the flames were
making such terrible headway, the operatives became fairly wild. The overseers saw there was no way possible to
check the fire, and gave their sole attention to
those whom they had at work. They called to
those whom they had at work. They called to
those whom they had at work. They called to
the spooling-room, who remained till nearly Boston Saturday night gives the following: "Mills Nos. 1 and 2, of the Granite Works, Fall

suffocated, states that the scene in his room—and it must have been worse in the room below—cannot be depicted. Children ran about crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken forcibly to the tower while yet there was some chance, or to the iron ladder that reached two of the scuttle-windows of the south end, opening upon the roof of the balcony at the nead of the Twelfth street fire-ladders. It was impossible to get the great majority to take this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else. majority to take this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else. As the fire frightened them away from these ladders, they rushed to the windows at the south gable end, nearly 60 feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotten ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would a rope be lowered than there was a rush for it from below. Too many would take hold, when it would break, and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch. Similar scenes were going on in the mule-spinning-room. The flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off their means of escape, but the operatives had two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers tives had two isducers of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others rushed headlong upon the balcony, and dropped or threw themselves from the guards. There was ample time for every one to have been saved, had the girls taken the course directed."

Foreign. The Vienna New Free Press says the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig by the Ge.mar Government is attributable to the designs of Bismarck to force Denmark to join the German

Empire.

Matrid papers say the Duke of Parms, and Counts Casert and Bari, have had a conference with Don Carlos, and agreed that he should be the representative of four Bourbon branches, with the presumptive right to the French throne.

Miscellaucous. The National Bank Redemption Agency gives notice that, in consequence of the exhaustion of the 5 per cent fund, and the failure of the National Banks to make prompt and general response to the request for an additional deposit of 5 per cent of their circulation, it has become or 5 per cent of their circulation, it has become necessary to stop the redemption of National Bank notes for a short time.

A national organization called the United Mechanics was formed in Cincinnati yesterday with fifty members, from ten States. William Ritchie, from Hamilton, O., was chosen President.

The Navy Department is informed that there is no abatement in the yellow fever at Pensacola Navy-Yard. Commander Charles L. Frankim, native of Ohio, died on the 18th, and Capt. Semmes, Executive Officer, is down with the dis-

A terrible storm of rain and wind visited Davenport Saturday afternoon, causing great damage. It is impossible to estimate the loss at

THE NEW YORK GRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: The statement in your special dispatch from New York of the 16th inst., relative to the proprietorship of the Daily Graphic, is wholly ntrue. Neither Gen. Butler nor Mr. Jayne wa ever interested to the extent of a single dollar, directly or indirectly, in the ownership of the pa-per. Further than that, the subscribers hereto, who own themselves the whole of the stock standing in t.eir name, never had any financial dealing whatsoever with the parties referred to. J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL, Managers.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—Over the Up-per Lakes, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary weather, clear or partly cloudy weath-er, winds tacking to northeast and southwest.

| Hour of observation. | arometer | hermometer. | lunudity | Direction and force of wind. | Weather. |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| 6:53 a. m. | 80.12 | 46 | | S. W. fresh . C | lear. |
| 11:18 a. m | | | | W., fresh (| |
| 2:00 p. m | 30.15 | 63 | 33 | W., fresh 0 | lear. |
| | | | | N. W., fresh., C | |
| | | | | W., fresh C | |
| 10:18 p. m | 30 201 | 55 | 51 | W., gentle F | air. |

Wind. | Rain | Weather.

Breck'nr'ge 30.12 41 S. E., light ...

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 19—Evening.—Down Props Arizona, Miswaukee. UP—Schris Heivetia, James Fitzhugh, Oneon Annie Vought, James D. Sawyer, Jamaica, Miranda, West.—Scothwest. Right: weather fina. Props Arizona, Miswaukee.

UP—Stris Hervetia, James Fitzhugh, Oneonia, Annie Vought, Jones D. Sawyer, Jamaica, Miranda, Wind—Southwest, light; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to the Chicario Tribuna.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 20.—Down—Props Hontana, Iowa, Philadelphia with sher Sherwood; schrs O. F. Bruce, G. D. Norris, Lafrienier, Flying Mist.

UF—Props Winslow, China, Vanderbilt, Wenona, City of New York, Merchant with Schuyikili, Townsend, and consort; schr Christina Nilsson, Ironsides, Alice B, Norris.

od consort; schr Christina Misson, iron, Norris.
Wind—Northwest, light. Weather fine. -When an interviewer calls upon Gen. Sher-

man, the General places a bottle of brandy of the table, says he has got to step out for a mo-ment, and is not seen again until the next morni-MARRIAGES.

KNELLER-DRUM-At the residence of the Rev. E. Goodwin, corner of Ann and Washington sts., Sept. 9, Mr. Joe Kneder and Miss Eva Drum, both of this

DEATHS. HAYNES—On the afternoon of Sept. 20, Hannah isoll, wife of Edward R. Haynes, agod 50 years 3 m and 18 days.
Funoral from her late residence, 765 South Dear st., on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the familiarities.

Le Syrncuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heaburns, and will cure rhoumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle allment. The White Wrapper is for KENTATOR family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for

nimals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. Children Cry for Castoria.-Pleasant to take erfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious i regulating the stomach and bowels. AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE Of Furniture Stock.

THE KNOBLOCK BROS. MAN'FAC'G Of South Bend, Ind., will sell the balance of their Inture Stock at Public Sale, at their old Factory, nead Wa hington-et., commencing FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 18 at 10 lovelook a.m., and continuing from day to day or sold. Said stock consists in part as follows: Rea made faracturer, machined-up stock for furnitume, resturned stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock and great variety of moldings, surface to the stock, the surface to the stock of the surface to the surface t

By HODGES & CO. No. 42 Winchester-av On Monday, Sept. 21, at 10 a. m.

Consisti g of I Rosewood, I-Octave Piano, Parlor, Din-ing-Room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cuckery, etc., etc. Sale pos-tive and without reserve. WMi, F. HODGES & CO., Anctioneers,

AUCTION SALES By GEO. P. GORE & DO.

DRY GOODS

Our next Regular Catalogue Auction cale to day, Sept. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock a m A full and attractive line of Piece Goots Coots, Carameres, Meltons, Cheriots, Barra

VOLUME 28.

State and Washin

HAVE OF

French, English, and Ge Goods, selected with gre Imported expressly for Trade. Ladies will fit these goods DECIDE FIES, never before brou American market. Ms

were manufactured ex FIELD, LEITER & CO

not be obtained elsewhere pass in styles, coloring try any previous impormention a few fabrics mention af the fabrics in for POLONAISE:

Genuine Fr. Camel's

Basket Camel's Hair

Diagonal Camel's Ha

Striped & Plaid Cam

And Camel's Hair S

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Fench Pique Cloth,

Checks in Self Colors

Fine and Heavy Serg

Double and Single Co

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An entirely new, rich,

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TISSUES, GRENADINI
DE CHUMBERRYS, &c
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GOODRICH'S STE

LAKE NAVIGATI

&C., &C.

And, for Dress Sk

Crape Diagonals,

Plain Diagonals,

LARGE LI

CHICAGO

DRESS GOO

CARPETS A full line of Cottage, Ingrain, and Felt Co-clock, Catalogues Monday morning. GEO. P. GORR & O. EXPOSITION AUCTION SAU

Boots, Shoes & Slip THURSDAY.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods & Thursday, Sept. 24, at 9 1-2 a. Goods, Notions, Hesiery, Unders, Lineas, Rufflings, Edgings, &c., Caps, Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, inc., and Innata' Underwear, &c., Carpots and Orumb Cloths; also, full linear GEO. P. GORE & CO. Garden

AT AUCTION. Household Furniture

Dealers and Consumers, be 18 Parlor Sets, upholstered in every style.

14 Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sen.

100 Walnut Bedsteads.

80 Bureaus and W. S. Bureaus.

50 Marble and Wood-top Tables.

75 Extension Tables, 6, 8, 10 ft.

300 Chairs and Rockers.

Lounges, Book Cases, Walnut Wadden, Mattresses, Mirrors, Show Cases, Office Desks, Pianos, &c., &c.

6. P. GORE & CO., Annual

By ELISON, POMEROY & O Cottage House, Lot, and Furniture at Inc. MONDAY MORNING, SEPT 31, at in o'clock, as promises, the elegant cotrare house, with let I as add and rear alloy. No. 10 WINCHESTERAY, as defended and rear alloy. No. 10 WINCHESTERAY, as add and rear alloy. The promise of the second and the second above house, including one splended Steinary passed of furniture at 10 o'clock.

Sale of furniture at 10 o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY 4 OO., Australia.

Peremptory Sale of Choice HYDE PARK Residence Property, AT AUCTION.

Ve are instructed by the Hon. C. M. CADY be Nos. 84 & 86 Randolph-st., Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 22, at 3 date 28 Choice Residence Lots in Block 24, in bark's Addition to Hyde Park. bark's Addition to Hyde Park.

The splendid Residence Property, fronting and
ST., with a frontage of over 600 feet, between the
and klonbark-awa, south front.

This clegant property is only four blocks from the
at Hyde Park, with sewerage, gas, water, etc.; h
at Hyde Park, with sewerage, gas, water, etc.; h
and dry. Oak-at, is 80 feet wide, and macadamic
is one of the finest boulevards for driving in the
No more desirable Ricks IDENOR Property can be
in the same reason and more available for specification.

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Intending purchasers may rely on an absolute Salk.

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intending purchasers may rely on an absolute Salk.

The time is perfect; abstract furnished.

Terms—'s cash; balance in one and two years at the

BANKRUPT SAL

AT AUCTION.

and Children's Suits,

nging to the estate of Wm. Reid, I At Store No. 221 West Madison

TURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 22, at 16 o'clock, and Misses' Suits in great variety. Dress Gook, and misse, Buttons, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. Will be lots to suit. Also, a fine lot of Store Fixtures, Celusters, Selving, Gas Fixtures, etc., etc. Sold by order of Goo. W. (Aampbell, Edg., Aast EliSON, POMEROY & CO., Acet

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Fun

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 22, at 11 o'clock as salesroom, second floor, les Madison et.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctiones

FRESH, FIRST-CLASS GOODS

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Snirts and Drawers. A full line Furnishing Goods. Ladies' and Gents' Gioves and Hosiers. Linens, Hdka., Embroideries, Ribbons.

TURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 22, at 94 o'day, second floor Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

The Entire Furniture,

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS

Square Grand Piano, Etc., Etc.

At the three-story marble-front residence of the Rev. I.

208 ASHLANDAV

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'cl's

We shall sell the whole household effects, exercising requisite for housekes ing of the best and has a parior Suits, Centre Tables, Mantel and Glaress, Library Case, Tables, Chairs, Chamber Duding-Koom and Kitohen Furniture, Place China, Glass, Cutlery, Body Brussels Cartes out the house; also a trick property out the house; also a trick property of the control of

A Family Carriage, nearly near

Everyway sound, gentle, and good roadsters, denkis dingle harness, with the usual horse-clothing and determiture

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT AT OUR SALES OF SALES OF

MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS

Ederdon Boavers, French Tin ings, Bine and Ecotohs, French Cassimores, Doockins, Scotch Castan Cloths, Veivets, &c. THU/SSVAY MULLIN, Sept. 25, at 250 of lock, at our up-stairs almost East Madison-st.

Also a line line of Custom-made Clothing.

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150 Very Choice Oil Paintings

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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 14

This magnificont and valuable collection is possible to the period of th

Catalogues now ready and sale peremptory.
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ESTABLISHED Four Sailings Ever

From Boston every Tuesday and Sa Cabin Passage, \$30, \$100, and \$130 Round-trip Tickets at reduced rate Steerage Passage at lowest rates. P. H. DU N. W. cor. Clark and STATE LI

New York to Glasgow, Liverpand Lendonderry. These elegant, a leamers will sail from Pier No. 2, Nort TE OF INDIANA. Wednesday. Stoerage Office, No. 6 Broadway. Steer any other line. JOHN E. Gen'l Western Agent, & Clark

NOTICE. The most southerly route has always be the Company to avoid ice and headlan failing from New York for LIVERPOC. TOWN every SATURDAY Sailing from N. York for London (direct) Cabin passage, \$70, \$50, currency; steminosi rates. Heturn tickets at lowest Drafts for £1 and upward; 550N, West Routheast corner Clark and Randolphesi Shorman House). Chicago. NEW YORK TO CA

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Prat-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built sail from Pennisylvania Rallroad Wharf, GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 26 [PEMBRO] Carrying goods and passengers at the parts of the United States and Canada Pristol Channel, and all other points in F. These steamships, built expressity for the sided with all the latest improvements for convenience of CABIN AND STRERAGE PAS Piret Cabin, \$75 and \$20 currency.

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Great Western Steams From New York to Bristol (Engla Sewall, Wednesday, Sept. 2. Arr Oct. I. Great Western, Tuesday Cabin Passage, 370; Intermediate, 34 Seureion tickets, 8120. Apply at 630

PROPOSALS.

eties in the sum of ed by the Board of